ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL. XVI NO 294--- BOMBAY MONDAY DECEMBER 3 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
8 Dec.	Maloja x ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
12 "	Malwa * ..		10,953
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
Jan.	Nalders * ..		16,089
2 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
16 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
6 "	Morea * ..		10,953
3 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
18 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Nalders * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*11th "	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
3rd Dec.	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
5th "	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
5th "	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
7th "	Vadova ..	Busreh via Karachi
8th	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka& Cutch Mandvi.
12th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugrek.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakone Maru ..	10560	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Nov.	12 "
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 "
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	22 "	30 "
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
*Muroran Maru..	5374	1 Jan.	13
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 Dec.
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 "	13 Jan.
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan.	27 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams "YUSEN".

A Sure Cure—

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000
LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,

Commissariat Building Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)
Proprietors of
The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy.,
The Indian Album Publishing Co.
4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:

THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.
Mount Road, MADRAS.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be said for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of shares of renowned Dhakeswari Jute Mills and also a most prosperous chemical concern. Brilliant prospects. Terms liberal. Apply:—DACCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS LTD. 31, Swamibag Road, Dacca (Bengal).

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

WANTED—Candidates for Telegraph and Station Master Classes. Boarding arrangements. Particulars with Railway Fare Certificate on 2-anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Delhi.
A R1805

WANTED—AGENTS for retail Canvass orders of our weaving factory. Apply for the terms and conditions to REFINED INDIAN INDUSTRIALS CANNANORE, North Malabar.
R 1297.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WHOLE TIME JOB by a young energetic, well experienced correspondence typist, low salary. Apply Box No., 2209 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1203.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE SHED, suitable for Godowns, Metal Factory, Printing Press, Aerated Factory, Motor Garages, Mechanic Shops, or similar purposes in Girgaum locality. Write or apply to Mr. PARMANAND, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, between 9 and 10 A. M.
C R1807

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column.
Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the whole of the Company's spinning mill including the lands, buildings, and machinery and plant appertaining thereto will be offered for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1928, 4 P.M. (S.T.) at the Company's Office, at Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., and Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, Liquidators of the above-named Company upon the same terms and conditions of sale under which the said mill was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 23rd day of July, 1928.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned, at their office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1928.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN,
Liquidators' Attorneys.
31432

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of loading, unloading and stacking of coal and other fuel and cleaning floors of unloaded wagons on the Districts Parel, Parel Workshops, Bulsar, Udhna, Baroda, Kankaria, Godhra, Rutlam, Shamgarh, Kotah, and Gangapur for a period of one year from 1st February 1929 to 31st January, 1930, and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, upto 1-0 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December, 1928.

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, at Rs. 2/- each.

The tenderer must deposit earnest money in cash amounting to Rs. 2,000 with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Bombay, and the receipt obtained for it must accompany the tender to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or in whole.

N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate,
Bombay, 28th November, 1928.
31439

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Sewage Disposal System at Dadar Station, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Construction, upto 2 p.m. on the 15th day of December, 1928, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 2,000 has been deposited with the Railway Company's Treasurer, as earnest money.

Tender Forms, Specification and Plans, can be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Construction's Office, 1st Floor, General Offices, Annexe, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 which is not returnable.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
31436

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th December, 1928, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 2-0 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of whom who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd December, 1928, to 18th December, 1928, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
VALABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents
Bombay, 30th November 1928.
31450

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE

KHWAJA SAHEB FAIR AT AJMER.

CONCESSION FARES for all classes from any station on the line to Ajmer provided the distance travelled is not less than 100 miles.

I and II Class 1-1|3 fares for the return journey.

III and Inter Class 1-1|2 fares for the return journey.

available from 10th December 1928.

Special trains will be arranged from the 10th to the 14th December, provided a minimum of 400 III class passengers or their equivalent in all classes offer. Application should be made to the Station Master concerned or to the Season Ticket Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Churchgate Street,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1928.
31411

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD. (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1928.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 24th November, 1928, to MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1928 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, November, 1928.
31350

NOTICE.

SIR P. C. RAY, D.Sc., Ph.D., will deliver an address on MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1928, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Main Lecture Theatre of the SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, Parel, on "THE RELATION BETWEEN THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION AND THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF DRUGS."

Members of the Medical Profession are cordially invited to attend.
31414

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B, B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS TOUR
for
2ND AND 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS
to
MUTTRA, DELHI, FATEHPUR SIKRI, AGRA, JAIPUR, UDAIPUR, AJMER, ABU ROAD AND AHMEDABAD.

IT IS PROPOSED, provided sufficient passengers offer, to run a Special from Colaba on December 22nd or 23rd, a ten days' tour to the above places.

Charges inclusive of Railway fare and Indian catering on train.

2nd Class Rs. 100, 3rd Class Rs. 60, payable in advance.

Apply to Season Ticket Office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, General Office, Church Gate.

N.B.—If the train is not run, money will be refunded.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 10th November, 1928.
31349

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KESHOWJI TULSIDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all claims and incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, use, trust maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known IN WRITING to the undersigned at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground of which Bai Bachubai Nowroji Batliwalia and Bai Sunabai Minocheher Vakil are the present Fazandars with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Haines Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 77-7|9 square yards or there abouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91 (in part) New No. 13597 and 13768, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 1|3422 and Cadastral Survey No. 36 of Lower Parel and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 48 (39A) and Street No. 48LLL and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Public Passage, on or towards the West by property of Hajibhai Haji Vazir, on or towards the North by Dhobi Wada and on or towards the South by the Property of Hajibhai Haji Vazir.

Bombay, 30th November, 1928.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31449

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

(Rule 20, Order V, Act V of 1908.)

Civil Miscellaneous Appeal No. 3 of 1928.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT HOSHANGABAD.

GULABCHAND son of Shaligram Brahman of Harda .....Appellant.
PANDIT SHALIGRAM PANDEY, Pleader of Harda and 18 others .....Respondents.

Appeal from the Order of the Court of Sub-Judge 1st Class Harda, dated the 26th day of January, 1928.

To MANAK LAL AMBALAL, resident of Bombay No. 12, Parel, Tram Station, Paiwadi ....Respondent.

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the order mentioned, above has been presented by appellant and registered in this Court, and that the 12th day of December 1928 has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal at Hoshangabad.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader or some one authorised by law to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 24th day of November, 1928.

Seal.
District Judge,
Hoshangabad.
31447

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACINERY FOR MANUFACTURING WOOLLEN GOODS.

Under instructions from the Empire Waste Utilisation Co. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in one lot as a going concern or in separate lots as given in the list on the premises of the Elphinstone Woollen Mills at Low Level Road to Elphinstone Road Station:—

Machinery such as steam engine and boiler, cards and mules, filate grinding and binding machineries, 20 looms, cloth dyeing, squeezing, raising and napping machines, quadruple shearing and winding machines, willows for cleansing and oiling wool, waste-breaker, beaming, milling and warping machines, bailing press, platform weighing scale, centrifugal drying, blanket whipping singer sewing and hosiery machines, shuttles, pickers, leather belt'ngs and about 2,500 lbs. assorted colours for wool dyeing, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF GRANT ROAD AND CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET, AT UPPER DUNCAN ROAD, BYCULLA AND AT BHANDARI STREET, NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 2828 of 1924 (Shrikrishna vs. Shrikrishna) and pursuant to the provisions contained in the Consolidated Consent Decreetal Order of Reference in the said suit and in Suit No. 2147 of 1925, dated the 12th August, 1926, and the Final Decree, dated 1st February, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of quit and ground rent land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the junction of Grant Road and Chimna Butcher Street admeasuring about 293 sq. yards bearing Collector's New No. 8714, New Survey No. 4173, Cadastral Survey No. 4133, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7959, Street Nos. 2—4—6 and bounded on the East by Chimna Butcher Street, on the West by the property of Mahomedally Essaji Lakdawalla, on the North by Grant Road and on the South by the property of Papallal Karimbhai.

On Monday, the 17th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of land of Sanadi Tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Upper Duncan Road, Byculla, admeasuring about 343 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New No. 9860, New Survey No. 6412, Cadastral Survey No. 767, Bycu'la Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 560—561 Street Nos. 548—556—1 and bounded on the East by Duncan Road, on the West by the property of Haji Abdulla Janoo, on the North by the property of Abdul Rahiman Shaikh Ballen and on the South by the property of Memon Haji Sakur Haji Habib.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece of quit and ground rent land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bhandari Street, Null Bazar, admeasuring about 120 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New No. 8912, New Survey No. 4883, Cadastral Survey No. 3043, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7464, Street No. 131 to 135 and bounded on the East by the property of Noormahomed Beg Mahomed and others on the West by Bhandari Street, on the North by the property of Jamnabai, widow of Kuberdas Harichand and others and on the South by the property of Bai Rassoolbai, widow of Miya Ismail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bele & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF MIRCHI STREET AND SAMUEL STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 3697 of 1923 (Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Mithabai and another), and Suit No. 2034 of 1926 (Nanbai vs. Advocate-General of Bombay and others), and pursuant to the direction given in the consolidated Consent Decree dated 28th June, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All those two pieces of Quit and Ground rent tenure land admeasuring about 298.58 square yards together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Mirchi Street and Samuel Street, bearing Collector's Old No. 756/1, 756/2, New Nos. 6482, 6483, Old Survey Nos. 1/500, 2/500, New Survey No. 2565, Cadastral Survey No. 342 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 1584, 1585 (1), 2083 (1), Street Nos. 51-55, 57, 1-11-249-250, 251, 252, 253 and 253A, and bounded on the East formerly by the property of Khatav Waghji and now of Haji Allimahomed Valli, on the West by Samuel Street, on the North by Mirchi Street and on the South by the property formerly of Khatao Waghji and now of Gurudutsing Gulabsing.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya: Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of large quantity of ships and workshop stores such as Turbine machine, cable and small chains, Anchors, Dynamo Coils and Armature, Electric Scrap Gear, Water Tanks, Steam Boiler, Crank Shafts, Iron Boiler and Brass Tubes, Lathes, Wire Ropes, Motor parts, Boilers, Bunkfittings, Boats, Boat-tanks, Iron Devits, Derrie Fittings, Iron Plates, and Beams, Scrap, Iron, Heavy Trolley, Empty Oil Casks, Drums Packing Cases, Steel Barrels, Life Jackets, Old Linen, Rubber Winches, Ships, Chairs, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 5th and Thursday, the 6th December, 1928 at 2-30 p.m. at the P. and O. Dock, Mazagaon the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m.

SPEND A NIGHT
IN HONOLULU
WITH
ERNEST KAAI'S
HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS

Real Hawaiian Performances, Music and Dances.

BOOKING AT ROSES.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"SVENGALI"

from the world-famous novel "TILBY"

A drama full of thrills and mystery.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.

The Peak of all Paramount Productions

WINGS

With a Staggering Cast—Including the Screen's Charming Beauty and Talented Star.

CLARA BOW

And the Popular Screen Idols: CHARLES ROGERS—RICHARD ARLEN AND 5,000 PLAYERS.

A Magnificent War Drama of the Air with a Wonderful Love Romance interwoven.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

The Magnascoped.

Sound Effects and Incidental Music on the Super B. T. H. Musical Amplifier.

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on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL

MISS BHIKHAIJI L. PALAMKOTE'S

CONCERT

in aid of the CONCERT HALL FUND.

MISS BHIKHAIJI A. ENGINEER. M.B.E., M.A., LL.B., J.P., has kindly consented to preside.

And

MISS NAVAJBAI D. CONTRACTOR, B.A., J.P., will thank the President.

Music by Bach, Handel. Beethoven, Kreisler, Arne, Ganz, Glover, Lindsay, etc., etc., Ventriloquist, Mr. K. Anklesaria.

Tickets:—Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 can be obtained from Miss PALAMKOTE'S MUSIC STUDIO; opposite Patell Mansions, 88A, Cumballa Hill, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. or at the TOWN HALL, on the day of the Concert, at 5 p.m.

JIRGA OF BOARDER TRIBES HELD AT PESHAWAR

CHIEF COMMISSIONER DISCUSSES SHINVARI REBELLION

PESHAWAR, Nov. 30.

A large Jirga of sections of the Mohmand tribe within the British sphere of influence, was interviewed by the Chief Commissioner at Peshawar, when some 2000 Maliks and others attended. Among other matters discussed was the Shinvari rebellion in Afghanistan. The necessity for strict abstention from taking any part in the disturbances was impressed on the tribe, and a categorical assurance was given by them, that they had not and would not allow any member of their sections to take part. It is believed that this undertaking is being strictly observed. The tribes of the Khyber agency as also Afridis and Shinwaris have been warned to keep quiet. These instructions are being loyally observed, and with the exception of a few individual bad characters of Zakha Khel, these tribes have taken no part in the disturbances.—A.P.

DONOUGHMORE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

GOVERNOR OF CEYLON ON HIS POWERS

COLOMBO, Dec. 1.

The Governor of Ceylon in a public speech referred the powers recommended to the Governor by the Donoughmore Commission. He said that everyone dissatisfied with the things done by the Ministers would appeal to him to exercise his veto and whatever action he took there would be discontent. He would be accused of all things possible. "Whatever decision a Governor might take in exercising his powers he would be called a despot, autocrat and a tyrant. Would he not also be held up to execration before every enlightened community in the Empire?" He admitted that these did not constitute reasons why the suggested powers should be opposed. If they were conferred upon him he would shoulder the burden willingly and not shrink from the responsibilities involved.

ACCEPT IT IN ENTIRETY. REJECT IT IN ENTIRETY.

The Governor conferred privately today with certain unofficial members of the Legislative Council regarding the reforms. It is believed here that the Council will be asked to accept or reject the Donoughmore Scheme in its entirety at an early rate.—A. P.

MUSLIM THEOLOGY AND MODERN THOUGHT

SERIES OF LECTURES TO BE DELIVERED ON MADRAS

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

Sir Mahomed Iqbal of Lahore, who has consented to give three lectures in Madras on Moslem Theology and Modern Thought, arrives here by the Bombay Mail on the 18th December. Dr. Annie Besant has consented to preside at the meeting inaugurating the lectures at Gokhale Hall the same day, when Sir Mahomed will deliver his first lecture on "Knowledge and Religious Experience." The second and third lectures will also be delivered at Gokhale Hall on the 19th and 20th December respectively. Several other engagements have been fixed up for him during his three days' stay in the city. He has consented to receive an address from Muslim ladies, who have approached him to take up the cause of the emancipation of Muslim women in India, in his future literary writings. He visits Bangalare, Seringapatam and Mysore and may visit Hyderabad, 'en route' to Delhi, to attend the All-Parties' Moslem Conference.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will deliver a course of eight lectures on the teachings of the Holy Koran at Madras in February.—A.P.

Oorgaum.—News has reached here that at about 10 o'clock on Friday night, there was a subsidence at the pit mouth of Rowses shaft, Mysore Mine, resulting in some timbering 300 to 400 feet below the surface sinking and causing damage the extent of which cannot be estimated yet. No loss of life or other casualties to effect repairs, so that normal conditions may be resumed as early as possible.—A. P.

NEW PORT OF GUHAGAR

A BOON TO PASSENGER TRAFFIC

At present, there are two steam navigation companies plying their steamers for the passengers traffic along the Kokan Coast. Of late, they have brought good and speedy vessels which have made travelling comfortable, though not cheap.

But, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. is to be congratulated for having opened the new port of Guhagar from the 1st instant. Guhagar is the only place of Government seat on the sea-Coast between the two district towns of Alibag and Ratnagiri and has some special historic importance.

This port was brought to the company's notice by a public spirited gentlemen, Mr. D. P. Mehendale, who is not a resident of Guhagar. He personally saw the great hardships the passengers of Guhagar and Chiploon side coming to Dabhol, had to undergo, owing to low water in that creek.

He tried hard for two years to get the Bunder approved by the authorities concerned, viz, the Government and the shipping companies as well as the Customs officers. At last, he approached Mr. G. L. MacGregor, I. C. S., the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, who, being convinced of the hardships of the passengers, personally visited Guhagar and approved the Bunder after due inspection of the same.

Before this, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., had also sent one of their most experienced captains to examine the Bunder and he had reported favourably about it. The Company has now opened the new Port for passenger traffic. By the opening of this port all the passengers from Guhagar to Chiploon and Anjanvel to Palshet are overjoyed on seeing all their hardships of travel once for all ending.

A new road connecting the Bunder and also a jetty has been constructed at this port for the convenience of passengers from a fund raised by subscriptions freely given by the residents of Guhagar.

Mr. MacGregor should be specially congratulated for the sympathy shown by him towards the public and seeing that the Bunder was open for passenger traffic.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVOCATION

LUCKNOW, Dec. 1.

The seventh annual convocation of the Lucknow University was held today by His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Chancellor presiding. Dr. M. B. Cameron, Vice-Chancellor delivered the convocation address. He said that the first mark of a university man was that he was one who was mentally alive and did his own thinking. There were far too many men who borrowed the opinions of their favourite editors and others and often imported them abroad on the principle that far away birds have fine feathers. Imported ideas or ideals however healthy in their own country they often seemed to wear off on the journey and deteriorated sadly in their new surroundings. Apart from sound and original thinking the world expected a university man to play the game in every sphere.

AN OBSTACLE TO PROGRESS.

Concluding Dr. Cameron laid stress on the fact that over and above the faithful discharge of the daily duties of their business and professions there was an obligation upon them to concern themselves very seriously with the grave problem created by an enormous mass of illiteracy around them which was presenting a hopeless obstacle to all progress and which lay as a blot upon the fair name of India among the nations of the world.—A.P.

CROATS' DISCONTENTENDS IN OUTBURST

TWO KILLED : FOUR INJURED

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Berlin.—The strained relations between the Serbs and Croats resulted in a dramatic outburst to-day followed by a conflict in which two were killed and four seriously injured outside the Cathedral of Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, in connection with ceremonies which were being held all over Yugoslavia commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Union of Serbs Croats and Slovenes, after the War.—Reuter.

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

MESSRS. PATEL COTTON CO. LTD.:—Nov. 30.

"Although some hedge selling and long liquidation, based more on the reaction theory than on any weakness in the situation, occasioned a temporary setback, the prices quickly rebounded indicating the capacity of the market to absorb redaily all such sales.

The improvement in the U.S.A. textile position has been well maintained, although prices of goods have not advanced to the full extent of the rise in cotton.

With the peak of the crop movement already past, Southern farmers are in a better position to market the balance of their holdings in an orderly manner, and it is very likely that the covering of hedge sales will impart further strength to the cotract market.

The private crop estimates received so far have promoted the impression that the final yield is more likely to fall below the last Government crop estimate than to exceed it. The recognition of the strong statistical position of American cotton, based on a crop of 14 million bales, as against the prospective consumption of at least 15 million bales, has stimulated increased trade calling and buying by spinners.

Despite strong American advices, the Bombay market has resisted advances, as the movement of the crop in the interior markets is now heavy. The prices of Indian contracts have moved within narrow limits and the straddle difference between Bombay and Liverpool has widened Rs. 10 with the result that Indian prices are now much more attractive to consumers.

There have been many enquiries from Europe and a fair amount of business has been booked at rather poor rates compared with local prices. Early in the week there was not much demand from Japan, but during the last two days the Far East has shown more interest. In the spot market, local mills and Continental shippers have been buying low grade Khandesh and Oomra styles around Rs. 250 per candy."

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.—Dec 1

"The American market this week continued to move upward and closes 43 points higher. The market advanced throughout the week with the exception of Wednesday when it slightly reacted on realising and long liquidation. The advance is reported to have been due to persistent buying by Wall Street operators, spinners buying more freely, favourable conditions in dry goods trade and the expectation that the next Bureau may show reduction in the crop estimate. The highest price for the January position touched during the week was 20.83 on on the 27th ultimo and the lowest 20.20 on the 23rd ultimo, the range for the week being 63 points. The next and final Bureau report will be published on the 8th instant. Southern Cotton Co. estimate the total crop 13,804,000 bales and A. Norden & Co. estimate 13,875,000 bales.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September to 29th November are 251,158 bales against 269,925 bales last year and Exports total 439,810 bales against 171345 bales last year while the total Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 71,448 bales against 242,714 bales last year. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 29th November is estimated at 694,313 bales against 293,005 bales same time last year.

Barring reactions we continue to expect higher prices."

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH & CO.—Dec. 1

"It appears practically certain that further inroads will be made into the carry-over from last season, and based on that alone, we consider the present level of prices reasonably safe, and anticipate higher prices as the season advances. The crop has been marketed freely, and what has not absolutely been sold to the trade, has largely been hedged, so that no special weakness can be anticipated from the marketing of the balance of the crop, and with the turn of the year, we shall again be speculating on the prospects of supplies ahead, and will again be influenced by winter weather conditions, by prospects of acreage, and so forth; and with the possibility of improving trade, *we will be asking ourselves whether we can rely upon a crop next season* of 15 to 15-1/2 (15 1/2) million bales During the period that problem remains open to doubt, many fluctuations will take place, but we think that present prices, with next season's positions under 10d. a lb., offer reasonable scope for advantageous speculative purchases."

MESSRS J. S. BACHE & CO.—New York, Nov.1.

"Of course, there is still quite divergence of opinion as to what the actual turn-out of this crop will be. Still it can be said with confidence that the early estimates that ranged from 14,500,000 to 15,500,000 bales have only becoming early predictions and have spent their weight on values. In fact, the outturn of a crop that gave great promise of a good yield two months hence, is turning out a disappointment and most discouraging to the farmers. While the heavy early movement of the crop during the next few weeks may have a tendency to check advances, bringing about an easy undertone in the market, due to a temporary lull in demand from trade interests, we nevertheless are of the belief that as soon as the Government estimate is out of the way and the trade becomes convinced that the final yield on such a large acreage is going to prove very disappointing great fears can be expected from this source as to where the supply to feed the spindles of the world is coming from. Therefore higher prices must prevail in order to prove an incentive to the farmers of the south to further increase the acreage and use their utmost efforts to produce a yield sufficient to provide the spindles of the world without necessitating drawing upon a surplus, which should at all times equal over three to four months of the world's consumption."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Ready as well as Forward Market have ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Gairsoppa Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Nov. Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Dec. Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F. B.H.

Shipment Jan-March. Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Castorseeds May delivery' Opening Rs. 48/5; Highest Rs. 48/8/3; Lowest Rs. 48/4/6; Closing Rs. 48/8.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 4/7/3; Closing Rs. 4/7/4-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 53/14; Lowest Rs. 53/12/6 Closing Rs. 53/14/6.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd.)

Bombay, Dec. 1.

EX-GODOWN.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 641 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 160 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 1.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—

Dec/Jan. shipment nominal £19-12-6

Linseed La Plata, C.I.F ton.—

Shipment Hull sellers Dec./Jan £15:13:9.

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—

No offerings.

SHARE MARKET NEWS

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee and Sons in their weekly report, ending 30th November, state as under:—

CLOSING OF THE TRANSFER BOOKS AND PROPOSED DIVIDENDS.

	Net Dividend per share. Rs. a. p.	Payable	Closing of the Books.
Tata Hydro E. P. Co. Ord.	40 0 0	21-12-1928	19-11-28 to 24-11-28
Pref.	31 11 6	do.	do. do.
Andhra Valley Co. Ord.	20 0 0	27-12-1928	19-11-28 to 24-11-28
Pref.	31 11 6	27-12-1928	do. do.
Bombay Burmah T. Corp.	30 0 0		
United Cement Co. of India	6 0 0	17-12-1928	27-11-28 to 10-12-1928
Chhoi Silk Mill Co.			30-11-28 to 11-12-1928
Hukamchand Mil's, Ltd.	15 0 0	11-12-1928	22-11-28 to 30-11-1928
Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.			21-11-28 to 4-12-1928
Bombay Safe Deposite			5-12-28 to 18-12-1928
Belapur Co. Ltd.			26-11-28 to 10-12-1928
Elgin Mills Co., Ltd.			23-11-28 to 7-12-1928
Osmanshahi Mills	2 4 0		
New Mofussil Co.			4-12-28 to 18-12-1928
British B. Petroleum Co.	0 4 0	29- 1-1928	17-12-28 to 31-12-1928
Karachi E. S. Corp.	2 4 0	30-11-1928	
The Assar Virjee Mills			7-12-28 to 20-12-1928

The following were the fluctuations:—

FLUCTUATIONS.

	Saturday		Monday		Wednesday.		Friday.	
	Highest	Lowest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Bombay Dyeing	865	876/4	868/12	875	871/4	876/4	870	878/12
Fazulbhoy	791/4	801/4	793/12	801/4	793/12	798/12	787/8	797/8
Pearl	502/8	508/12	503/12	510	505	508/12	500	507/8
Century	406/4	412/8	406/4	428	408/12	412/8	408/2	413/2
Nagpur	506/4	510	491/4 xd.	495 xd.	492/8 xd	495 xd.	496/4	500
Swadeshi	457/8	461/4	455	461/4	456/4	458/12	456/4	460
Pabaney	220	225	221/4	225	222/8	225	221/4	223/12
Kohinoor	210	216/4	211/4	215	211/14	214/6	212/8	215
New Great	231/4	233/12	231/4	235	230	232/8	230	231/4
Tata Def.	277/8	286/4	281/4	287/8	278/12	285/10	282/8	291/4
Tata Ord.	76/4	78	77	78/4	76/4	77/8	76/10	78
Tata Hydro.	1166/4	1173/12	1165	1172/8	1163/12	1168/12	1166/4	1171/4
B. Burma	833/12	840	832/8	837/8	833/12	840	832/8	841/4
I. Cement	356/4	365	356/4	361/4	360	366/4	365	368/12
Alcock	341/4	345	341/4	345	341/4	343/12	341/4	343/12
Bundi	20/8	22	20/14	21/4	21/4	21/12	21/8	21/12

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 1.
January	20.31
March	20.34
May	20.27
July	20.05
October	19.52
Middling Spot	20.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 1.
January	19.71
March	19.80
Middling Spot	19.57

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 1.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	79,000
,, exports to Great Britain	9,000
,, ,, to the Continent	18,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 1. Opening	Closing
December		10.51
January	10.50	10.52
February		10.52
March	10.52	10.53
April		10.53
May	10.54	10.55
June		10.51
July	10.49	10.50
August		10.41
September		10.31
October	10.23	10.22
November		10.17
December		10.17
Middling Spot		10.82

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 1.
December	18.63
January	18 73
February	18.73
March	18.84
April	18.86
May	18.89
June	18.89
July	18.99
August	18.99
September	18.99
October	19.01
November	18.99
December	18.99
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.25

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.45
Scinde, Fine	7.70
Scinde, Superfine	7.95
Bengal, Good	7.20
Bengal, Fully Good	7.45
Bengal, Fine	7.70
Oomra, Good	7.80
Oomra, Fully Good	8.10
Oomra, Fine	8.40
Broach, Fully Good	8.90
Broach, Fine	9.15
Broach, Superfine	9.40

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

	Bombay, Dec. 1
Linseed May	10 11 3
Wheat Jan.	8 9 9
Wheat May	8 0 6

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 1.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed Spot lb.—

Sellers 08-9/16.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment sellers Dec./Jan. £8:13:9.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment sellers Dec./Jan. £17:15:0

Rapeseed, Toria ton.—

Shipment sellers Dec./Jan. £19:5:0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 1.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—

Delivery buyers January 28/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—

Delivery buyers May/Aug. 28/9.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 1.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—

Shipment sellers December 42/6

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—

Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. 42/6

Wheat, South Australian Parcels.—

No offerings.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels.—

No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Duten Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.—

Jan/Mar. per cwt. 12/3-3/4

July/Sept. per cwt 12/5-1/4

C. & F. Bombay.—

Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/3

C. & F. Karachi.—

Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/5-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Dec. 1.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.34-3/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	30.05
T.T. Milan on London	92.60
T.T. Berne on London	25.18
T.T. Paris on London	124.12
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

GANN'S COTTON FORECAST FOR 1929.

Copies of Mr. Gann's Wonderful Cotton Forecast for 1929 will be ready very shortly. As the number of copies available is very limited intending subscribers are requested to book their orders without delay. Descriptive leaflet free from Mr. Gann's Sole representatives.

BOMBAY NEWS AGENCY,

Hasanally Effendi Road, : : : : KARACHI

PLEA FOR INDEPENDENCE AND INITIATIVE

Protest Against Policy which Fetters the Teacher

(BY MR. M. R. JAYAKAR.)

(We publish below the first portion of Mr. Jayakar's presidential address to the recently held Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference. It is an illuminating analysis of the teachers' woes and difficulties.)

Principal Marzban, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When the invitation to preside at this Conference was extended to me by our kind friend, Principal Marzban, I told him that, if I was required to write out my speech beforehand, it would be a very serious impediment in the way of my accepting the place. He then very kindly agreed that I might make an extempore speech, and I propose to do so. I feel very deeply grateful for your kindness in asking me to preside over your deliberations. I regard it as a great privilege to preside at this Conference of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers. Some of them are known to me, and some are my personal friends, among whom is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. About thirty years ago, I myself began life as a Secondary Teacher, and I may assure you that I did not leave it because of the lucrative prospects at the Bar. I left it because the independence and initiative, without the enjoyment of which a teacher's life is a misery, I saw no prospect of obtaining under the conditions then prevailing. I am glad that the Director of Public Instruction is present here. I would have been equally glad if the Hon. Mr. Rafiudin Ahmed, the present Minister of Education, who is an old friend of mine, was also present here. I have no doubt that he would have gone back to Poona considerably wiser after hearing many new things in the speeches that will be made here in the course of the next two days. May I here voice a grievance which the public have in this matter against Government for their way of making appointments of the Minister of Education? As a friend of mine said the other day, it seems that the Government regard the Education portfolio as if it was a 'nautch girl' to be given over to anybody willing to pay the price, irrespective of qualifications or antecedents. The Government have created the impression that this appointment is made out of regard for political expediency and party politics. The public have a grievance against the way in which that portfolio has changed hands from time to time. I mean no personal reflection on those who have held the office from time to time. They have been more or less pawns in the political game. What is this portfolio, gentlemen? Remember, the holder of it is responsible for the education of the whole Presidency. He must necessarily be a man of initiative, courage, independence and insight. I am aware that these gifts are not common, but the public feel that the Government have added to their difficulties in making the right selection, by keeping before them considerations of political expediency and momentary triumphs in the Legislative Council. There is no reason to doubt that the portfolio has changed hands from time to time for reasons of statecraft and high bargaining of a utilitarian character.

I am really glad that the Director of Public Instruction is present here. I hope his presence will mark a new era in the relations between the teachers and his Department. I know he is a very sympathetic person, and he will excuse my frank criticism. Being a Responsivist in politics, I stand for honourable co-operation between the white man and the brown. I believe in progress emanating from the joint labours of the British and Indian element. Let me tell you, however that the Education Department was, in my time, regarded as a kind of C.I.D. keeping a strict watch over the political beliefs and actions of schools and schoolmasters. I do sincerely hope that it has a different reputation now, but I fear, judging from the remarks of Principal Marzban, that even under the supervision of the present Director of Public Instruction, it is still regarded as an inquisitorial Department. I can recall from personal experience, how the periodical visits of this Department used to be dreaded. We used to feel a tremor as if we were having an impending visitation. The boys were told to get ready for it, to dress themselves in their best apparel, to come out with best recitations. Very often the Educational Inspector was an Englishman not free from racial hauteur. His aim not infrequently was to find what flaws there were in the school-teaching. My school (the Aryan Education Society's High School), started in 1897-98, claims to be the unostentatious pioneer of religious instruction as a part of the daily school course. The then Director felt suspicious about this innocent innovation, and thought that the Bhagawat Gita contained incipient sedition. I know that many orientalists say that the Gita contains many gems, but I did not know that Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code was one of its fascinating concealments. We then pitied the Director of Public Instruction for his narrow outlook, I am sure even now most of us sympathise with his difficulties. He is generally ignorant of the language, the literature and the cultural impulses of the people over whose destinies he is called upon to preside. Two virtues alone would save his office from failure, viz., humility and good will. These would enable him to see where he would otherwise be blind. I am pleading for a sympathetic and complete co-operation between his Department and the teachers. In my time there was not even a consultation between the teachers and the Inspectors. The main purpose of their visit was to find fault, to detect and punish, very much like a policeman coming over the scene of his inquiry. The aim appeared to be to make a report to Government on some pretext sufficient to get the grant of the school cut down. These reports were often made in vague terms, without any consultation with the teachers concerned. I do not know whether this practice is altered now. If not, may I, in the name of common sense and justice, plead for more sympathy, understanding and goodwill for the Secondary Teachers? If the Department treats them with respect and consideration, I feel certain that a deserving class of people will be drawn into this profession more and more. There are many men even now in India who are not carried away by the temptation of earning large incomes at the Bar, but will prefer a life of quiet usefulness. All that they will want is independence to lead self-respectful, honourable lives, and initiative to carry out their notions of educational reform. Take the case of Aided Schools. They are generally started by men who have the desire to do something useful in the cause of education. All that they desire to retain is their own initiative. A considerable number of people in India have this desire; these gladly enter the teacher's profession.

Then, there is the difficulty with regard to text-books. What trouble this question used to cause in my time? We had amongst us several teachers whose reading enabled them to light on excellent text-books which they thought would be very useful in the hands of their pupils. The Department of Public Instruction, on the other hand, was very conservative and often, in ignorance of the material which was published from week to week and in a spirit of suspicion of all new publications, used to object to the use of the text-books. In the matter of their selection it would be advisable for the Department to consider whether it would not be in the interests of sound education to allow more independence and initiative to important schools which, by reason of their excellent work in the past and their sound notions on educational reform, could be trusted to make a good selection. The cautious needs of the Department would be amply met if it possessed the power of ultimate scrutiny and rejection on grounds which would be made known to the authorities which selected the book. Periodically a list of such books proposed for introduction would be sent up to the Department with remarks which would help it to decide whether the book was objectionable or no. The Department might usefully consider these remarks, and in the light of them and after a careful perusal of the selected book, should reject or accept the same. This arrangement, I am led to believe, would be far more satisfactory than the one under which an Advisory Committee, which is composed mostly of persons in Government service, selected books, the choice not being always free from a certain literary bias, not always separable from such Committees. It is obvious that no Committee, however efficient, can adequately cover the whole field and output of new books. If the initiative were left to important schools which have an adequate literary machinery and skill for the purpose, it would be a very fitting arrangement and suited to modern requirements. In this matter, unaided schools, which are generally started for the purpose of bringing into vogue ideas of educational reforms current in the minds of their promoters, may be safely trusted with more independence and initiative than Aided or Government schools which voluntarily accept Government grants with all their consequences. I am aware of one or two schools which had been started by their promoters solely with the view of bringing into circulation new ideas of educational reform. Initiative is the very soul of such experiments. They would thrive more and more if they enjoyed greater independence in such matters. After all, a skilful teacher is the best authority within large limits, for judging from his knowledge of the subject and the capacity of his average pupil, what text-book would suit his subject. He has a daily contact with his pupils. He knows their mental capacity and mannerisms, as also the limitations under which he has to work in their midst. 'A priori', he would be the best judge of what to teach, as also of how to teach it, and if, consistently with the discipline, method and regularity into which a school which wishes to be recognized by the Department has to fall, more independence and initiative could be introduced, I am sure the experiment would instil more vitality into the work which often becomes dull and humdrum.

(To be continued.)

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country

As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Customs House Road, - - - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year.
Khandesh	1080	15231	25543
Central India	395	12783	11167
Barsi and Nagar	739	12641	17835
Hyderabad-Gaorani	188	3321	4846
Berar	4228	98834	81549
Central Provinces	2680	42198	24109
Total Oomras	9310	185211	165055
Dholera	31	5358	14854
N.-W. Provinces	497	37693	43,482
Rajputana	100	1995	6926
Sind-Punjab	100	4229	17464
Broach	...	2608	2445
Coompta & Dharwar	103	4685	2393
Westerns-Northerns	190	3996	2816
Cocoanada	...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	2189	6207
Persian	6	124	2704
American	...	1035	18590
Egyptian and African	..	12376	6421
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	...	4
Total	10837	261495	289361

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Sst Sept. to 29th Nov. This year.	Last year.
Europe	4038	160883	90563
Japan & China	2800	174128	76034
Coast-Ports	...	4799	4748
Up-country by Rail	...	31319	22097
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	20442	3152
Total	6838	491571	196594

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Wheat	3,422 cwts.
Linseed	1,229 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	161 ,,
Gingellyseeds	7,663 ,,
Groundnuts	41,422 ,,
Castorseed	1,292 ,,
Rice	1,753 ,,
Myrabollams	1,822 ,,
Cottonseed	14,428 ,,
Mowraseed	431 ,,
Gram	1,540 ,,
Joowar	365 ,,
Maize	30 ,,
Bajree	1,420 ,,
Coal	2,248 tons.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

	Ready New	Ready Old
Bengal Superfine	310	....
Bengal Fine	305	....
Bengal F. G.	295	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	305	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	295	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	335	310
Nagpur Fine	335	310
Yeotmal Fine	330	305
Arvi Fine	330	305
Amraoti Fine	315	285
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	280
Mulkapur Fine	300	275
Khandesh Fine	....	255/65
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	....	....
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.		275/85
Purna F.G.G.S.		265
Parbhani Sailu F.G.G.S.		265/70
Indore-Ujjain Fine		265
Burwah Sanayad Fine		270
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G		325
Cambodia		385
Miraj Sangli		375/80
Coompta Good		355/65
Jinja	..	555

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 1.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-3/4 p.c.
,, 7Days' Market Loans	3-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 1.

Silver:—Market is steady.

WIDEN THE FIELD OF YOUR BUSINESS AND INCREASE THE SALE OF YOUR GOODS BY ADVERTISING IN

"SWARAJYA"

the leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, etc.

For further particulars and Advertisement rates apply :—

MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 46, Broadway, MADRAS

Spot	26-9/16
Forward	26-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 1.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

GLOBE CINEMA.

The management of the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, will commence from to-day and during this current week, F. B. O's. big special production "The King of the Turf," the best racing picture ever shown in Bombay with the opening of Bombay racing season. The blast of the bugle. The fury of excitement in the stands, where are masses of flower and chivalry of the Old South! The prancing thoroughbreds on the track! The whirr of the barrier, sprung. They're off! All the colour and speed and excitement of the Sport of Kings is woven around The King of the Turf. Two splendid races, one of them filled with all the spectacular possibilities of the steeplechase, give a sensational beginning and ending respectively to this fastmoving melodrama; and between them stretches a story taut with human emotion and brilliantly interspersed with some of the most uproarious comedy seen on the screen in a long time. Programme includes two reels rollicking comedy.

THE

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to :—

THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the ladies and gentlemen interested in the Temperance movement will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p. m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Bombay Presidency Association, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The above Committee at its general meeting has elected the following officials for the year 1928-29. President: Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Vice-President Mr. J. P. Joshi, Secretaries: Messrs P. J. Manjrekar and J. K. Mody, Treasurer, Mr. Purushottamdas Narsidas, Auditor Mr. C. N. Desai.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

From the first December 1928 daily-letter telegrams and week-end-letter telegrams are accepted for Denmark via Indian Radio Telegraph (I R T) at five and a half annas and four and a half annas per word respectively subject to a minimum of twenty words per telegram.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bmobay, on Wednesday, 5th proximo at 6 P. M. (S. T.), when papers will be read on 1. "The Celebration of Dibali by the Bhils in West Khandesh" by Revd. Dr. Enok Hedberg. D Litt, and 2. "The Conch Shell", by Mr. Satindra Narayan Roy.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION FUND.

The following donations have been promised or received for the Fund that is being raised for the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association Permanent Fund of Rs. 10,000:-

Messrs: Meyer Nissim Rs. 101, Vithaldas D. Govindji Rs. 101, Mathurdas Vasanji Khimji Rs. 101, The Marawadi Chamber of Commerce Rs. 101, Rai Saheb Banshilal Abirchand through Shet. Lekhmandas Daga Rs. 101, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar Rs. 10.

Total Rs. 515.

Remittances can be sent to Mr. Jivaraj Gokuldas Nansey C/o. The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AJMERE GOVT. COLLEGE SOCIAL.

Mr. Umrao Bahadur Mushar, Secretary, Information Bureau, Ajmere, writes.

The Government College annual gathering comes off in the second week of December. It is proposed to start an Old Boys' Association. The old Boys of the college therefore requested to respond to our invitation, and those of them whose addresses are not known to us, will very kindly communicate them to us soon.

Besides Dinner to be held on the 14th December, the programme will include music, broad casting, Cinema-show, Kabi-Samfelan, Mushaira, Athletics and games.

Further information can be had from the undersigned.

Owing to landslips between Mettupalayam and Coonoor, railway communication with Ootacamund has been practically cut of and according to the latest messages it is not likely to be restored before the end of this month. Road communication has also been blocked and the only way for reaching Ooty at present is via Kotagiri.—A.P.

Hoff Holbrook

Holbrook's Sauce.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE AND PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

REORGANISATION OF STORES DEPT.

RAILWAY FINANCE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES DELIBERATIONS

IMPORTANT SCHEMES SANCTIONED

NNEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

Many important schemes were sanctioned by the Railway Standing Finance Committee which has just concluded its deliberations. Before the proceedings commenced resolutions were passed placing on record the sense of sorrow at the deaths of Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. S. R. Das. The following members were present: Mr. Aney, Mr. Dhakkan, Mr. Chaznavi, Mr. Murtaza, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Choudhri, Mr. Ismail Khan and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. After the creation of three posts including that of the Second Deputy Agent of the N. N. Railway the Committee agreed to the creation as a permanent measure of a Central Publicity Office and of certain posts of Publicity Officers on state-Managed Railways including the Burma Railways.

REORGANISATION OF STORES DEPARTMENT.

The principal Supply Officer of each railway will be responsible for supplying stores to the departments as required, keeping himself fully cognisant of departmental needs, arranging for stocks for day to day consumption, purchasing stores in the best market and advising generally on all matters of supply. The Committee has also approved of the construction of the Chittagong-Dohazar: Railway twentyfive miles long, on the direct route to Akyab costing fortyfive lakhs and also of the Kashipar-Kalagarh line, consting nineteen lakhs, north of Moradabad on the Rohilkhand Kunaon railway.

OTHE SCHEMES.

Among the other schemes approved by the Committee were the development by the Bengal Nagpur Railway of a colliery in Talchar coal fields, a few miles to the west of Cuttack and the proposed transfer of ownership of Suramangalam Salem District Board Railway to the Government of India as also rules for recruitment of candidates for the establishments under the Chief Commissioner.

During the course of the meeting the Committee inspected the Railway Clearing Accounts Office where they were given a demonstration of mechanised methods of accounts.—A. P.

DOYEN OF BOMBAY JOURNALISM

MR. J. B. MARZBAN SERIOUSLY ILL

Mr. J. B. Murzban, C.I.E., proprietor of "The Jam-e-Jamshed", has been laid up for the last three months with a serious malady. Lately his illness has assumed disconcerting symptoms. Mr. J. B. Murzban is one of the oldest and respected journalists of the Presidency. He was the founder of the "Advocate of India" and the "Bombay Gazette", and for a time had eminent journalists like Mr. Pat Lovett and Mr. F. G. Gordon serving with him. He has been in the journalistic field for the last fifty-five years. He has a large number of friends and admirrs in Bombay who are calling at his residence and wish him a speedy recovery. His numerous friends and well-wishers sincerely hope he may live long enough to complete the centenary of the "Jam-e-Jamshed", which is now in its 97th year.

HEARTY SEND OFF TO MR.S.P.KABADI

A pleasant little function was held on the terrace of the Jinnah Memorial Hall, Girgaum, to give a hearty send-off to Mr. Sunder P. Kabadi on the eve of his departure to England. The function was arranged by the Students' Brotherhood and many other Youth organisations. A host of Mr. Sunder's youthful admirers and friends were there.

Mr. Chagla, President of the Send-off Committee, in a eulogistic speech praised the many qualities of the chief guest of the evening and wished him God-speed and bon voyage. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. Alva spoke of the many qualities of head and heart of Mr. S. P. Kabadi and his multifarious activities in the public life of the city. Mr. Horniman thought it advisable to give him an admonition and said that he feared that the seed of denationalisation had been sewn in Mr. Kabadi's mind or else he would not have thought of going to England! As for Mr. Kabadi's going to England for studying journalism Mr. Horniman opined that there was nothing good to learn from English journalism as he might as well do so in Bombay.

After the speeches light refreshments were served to the guests.

MR. J K. MUNSHI RELECTED MEMBER OF RANGOON CORPORATION

Mr. Jehangir K. Munshi, Bar-at-Law, who is practising in Rangoon, has been re-elected member of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation. He and six others stood as candidates for the European constituency. This constituency, strangely enough, includes Europeans, Americans, Australians, New Zealanders, Anglo-Indians, Armenians, Jews and Parsis and five seats are allotted to it.

Mr. Munshi comes of a Parsi family of Bombay. His political activities in Burma are of a very outstanding character. He is a member of the Burma Legislative Assembly and takes keen interest in the welfare of Indians there.

PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK CASES

TRIAL CONCLUDES AFTER TWO YEARS

NANGAL SEN GETS 28 YEARS

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

Mr. A. Isar, Special Magistrate, delivered judgment to-day in the five Punjab industrial bank cases, after protracted trial lasting two years. The Court room was crowded. In the first case, in which the Magistrate found that a bogus loan of Rs. 10,000 was shown against Lala Haridas of the Indian Educational Service, Mr. Nangal Sen was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine, for criminal breach of trust and two years imprisonment for falsification of accounts, both sentences to run concurrently. In the second case, in which the Magistrate found that bogus loans aggregating Rs. 15,000 were shown by Mangal Sen in the books in the name of six separate debtors, a sentence similar to that awarded in the first case was awarded. In the third case, the Magistrate found that a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs had been taken by Mangal Sen and that out of the proceeds he purchased shares of the value of two lakhs in the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, placed Rs. 70,000 to his account, converting an existing liability of over Rs. 40,000 to the bank into a credit of about Rs. 30,000 and placed Rs. 30,000 in the name of his wife as a fixed deposit on the security of which he later borrowed another Rs. 50,000. He was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000. Dr. Jagannath and Lala Gautam Dev, co-directors, were sentenced for abetment, to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 each.

FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The charge in the fourth case was one of falsification of Accounts. The Magistrate found that the alleged loans of Rs. one lakh and Rs. 50,000 (sanctioned by the Board of the Bank) to Mr. Piare Lal Jaini of Meerut and Messrs. Phirayalala and sons of Gujrat were bogus transactions whereby the loan account of Mangal Sen was credited to show lesser liability in the balance sheet. In this case he was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

Messrs. Sansarchand, Jagannath and Gautam Dev, Directors were acquitted it having been established that they merely passed the resolution at the instance of Mangal Sen, who was in charge of the office as the Managing Agent.

In the last case there were two charges of criminal breach of trust. One related to a large sum of money which had been received at the Bank on behalf of the Alliance Auction Rooms, Lahore. Contrary to the instructions of the proprietors this sum was credited to the account of Mangal Sen and used by him for some time. Mangal Sen was sentenced on this charge to one year's imprisonment, to be undergone concurrently with imprisonment for another period of 5 years on the second charge, which related to another loan of Rs. 3 1/2 lakhs taken by Mangal Sen without the sanction of the board, out of which he paid off the first loan and used the balance of about Rs. 25,000 for his own purposes.

The sentences awarded in the 5th and 3rd cases were also made concurrent. Altogether Mangal Sen is awarded 28 years imprisonment and Rs. 19,000 fine. Four sentences however run concurrently, and hence the total period of imprisonment to be undergone is 18 years.

Having finished his special duty, Mr. Isar now goes to Delhi as City Magistrate.—A. P.

G. I. P, RAILWAY

FORMATION OF LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN U. P. SANCTIONED

Bombay, Dec. 1.

With the approval of the Government of India and the United Provinces Government a Local Advisory Committee for the G.I.P. Railway in the United Provinces area has been formed at Cawnpore.

The constitution of this Committee is as follows:—

The Divisional Traffic Manager, Jhansi, exofficio Chairman.

The Collector of Cawnpore—Representing the United Provinces Government.

Pandit Bhagwat Naravan Bhargava, B.A., M.L.C., Pleader, Taksal, Jhansi—Representing the United Provinces Legislative Council.

The Director of Industries, United Provinces—Representing Industries.

J. G. Ravan, M.B.E., Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Civil Lines, Cawnpore, Representing Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

Lala Rameshar Prasad Bagla of Messrs. Gangadhar Bajinath, General-gani, Cawnpore—Representing United Provinces Chamber of Commerce.

T. Gavin-Jones, M.L.A.—Nominated by the Agent.

Senior Assistant Traffic Manager, Jhansi—Secretary.—A.P.

SENSATIONAL MANDVI CASE

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CUTCH OFFICIAL

A COURAGEOUS POLICE COMMISSIONER

MANDVI Nov. 27.

Our correspondent from Cutch Mandvi writes:—

A very important event took place here yesterday. Harilal Narbheram is an Assistant Vahivadar at Mandvi, owing his position to the favour of some of those highly in favour with H.H. the Maharao. He has a relative or castefellow of his own, who is teacher in the Bhatia School at Mandvi, and whose father is a Pujari at Kothara. This young man was married to a young girl, daughter of Harilal's maternal uncle. The girl was naturally high-tempered, and had recently been bitten by a snake, so that she was doubly liable to be excited. The slightest remonstrance with her from father-in-law's house, and she would be excited and angry out of all proportions; and was in the habit of seeing the said Harilal, and complaining to him about the treatment given to her by her husband and this people. The young woman committed suicide some time ago. Harilal's uncle,—a motor driver under Jadavji, filed a complaint agaist the father-in-law, mother-in-law and two other women of that side, and the husband of the deceased in a Magistrate's court. Harilal is alleged to have exerted all his private influence to induce the poor people to settle the matter, the complaint being one about terrorising the deceased. He, it is stated, succeeded eventually in getting these frightened folk to agree to pay Rs. 500/- by way of penalty, and in the name of scholarships for the boys of the castle, himself acting as the patel of the caste.

The family, however, is too poor to be able to pay such a sum at once, and so they offered some relative as a bail or a security for them for a short while, incurred debt, and paid off this fine, or penalty or whatever we might call it. The story got to be publicly discussed and had been agitating the popular men for three months, and at last got to the Police Commissioner, a distinguished officer from the Indian Police Service now serving in Cutch. On hearing about the affair, this officer sent for the father-in-law and the husband of the deceased from Kothara, the husband had, it appears, left service in the meanwhile for fear of the consequences threatened against him and examined them as well as three or four other parties in camera, and on the strength of evidence obtained by him, he arrested the said Harilal last evening, under Section 131 of the I. P. C. on the charge of forcibly extorting money by the misuse of authority as public official, without warrant. Upto 10 a.m. Tuesday, 27th November the said Harilal was not released, and is reported to be under strict custody menacled even. The event is well worth public notice because not only of the connections of the official arrested but also because of the courage and independence shown by the Police Commissioner, in daring to thus arrest a favourite of those in high favour with His Highness. The case promises heavily to be a "cause celebre", and arrangements are being made through the Mandvi branch of the Cutch People's Conference to demand permission from the Cutch Durbar to engage distinguished Bombay Counsel for conducting the popular side of this remarkable case.

POPULARISING INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

MR SATYAMURTHI ADDRESSES CROWDED MEETING AT MADRAS

With a view to popularise the aims and objects of the Independence League and enrol members for it, a crowded public meeting was held at Gokhale Hall, Mr. Satyamurti, President of the Madras Branch of the League presiding. Mr. Satyamurti said that the League was not a rival to the Congress. Membership of the league was restricted to Congressmen. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar exhorted the people to rally round the standard of complete national independence and strengthen the All-India Independence League. Referring to the "assault" at Lucknow on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders, Mr. Shrinivasa Iyengar said that it reminded them of their humiliating conditon, and should unite them on the issue of the boycott of the Simon Commission, which would be the foremost item in the league's programme.

POLICE "ASSAULT" CONDEMNED.

On Mr. Brusu Sambamurti's motion, the meeting adopted a resolution expressing its abhorrence of the "brutal assault" by the police at Lucknow on Congress leaders leading the Simon Commission boycott procession, and others, and appealing to the people to stiffen the boycott, as the only dignified answer.

Reports received from Trivandrum, Cochin, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Bezwada, Tinnevelly, Madura and various other mofussil stations show that Lajpatrai Day was observed at those pp'aces. Public meeting were held and appeals made for subscriptions to the All India Lajpatrai Memorial Fund.—A. P.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1928.

"I can say definitely that skirts will remain longer and will continue descending", says a titled "famous dress designer", to wit Lady Victor Paget.

* * * *

She considers that the descent of the skirt will react favourably on the ascent of a woman's stock as thus: "So women will have an opportunity of regaining the charm of illusion....."

* * * *

I know nothing about the sartorial value of the length of a skirt, nor am I very anxious to know.

* * * *

But, in the name of all the most fascinating will-o'-the-wisps of the world, I do want to know when woman lost "the charm of illusion."

* * * *

"We are authorised to state that the Earl of Birkenhead will shortly join the Board of Tate and Lyle Ltd."—London paper.

Late but quite in style.

* * * *

But let me explain. Tate doesn't mean that this firm of Lord Birky has anything to do with cricket.

* * * *

It naturally couldn't have, because Lord Birkenhead has never played, nor has he ever been interested in, cricket.

* * * *

The firm, as a matter of fact, concerns itself with sugar and Lord Birkenhead who has so far been dealing in non-sweet things, has now gone in for this very necessary subsidiary industry although it is so late in the day.

* * * *

I fear, however, that the chances of success are not quite—but let us sugar-coat the bitter pill and hope for the best.

* * * *

"Whereas the wool of two sheep was used to clothe a woman, fashions changed until the whole work was done by one silk-worm"—Lord Riddel.

* * * *

This is what is called a glimpse of the obvious.

* * * *

A young Irish woman insisted in mail week, on giving evidence in a law court in Irish which "caused consternation to the solicitor who was appearing against her."

* * * *

Her "malum nain", as it were, did not, however, lead the solicitor to a synthetical analysis of her mental condition. The court clerk was appointed interpretor.

* * * *

"I think that the police acted with restraint and I doubt whether a crowd in Britain would be handled more gently than was the crowd at the Lahore railway station."

* * * *

After this no Indian with any sense of gratitude must say that Mr. Boyd, Commissioner of Rawalpindi Division, or for that matter, any member of the I. C. S. does not give of his best to this country.

* * * *

Poor single-minded fellows! They give themselves up to concentrated work for the good of India to such an extent that they simply don't get time even to read about "Home" and its affairs. Yet an ungrateful country calls them—well you know what.

* * * *

Lady (learning to drive car): "But can't I have the man who instructed me yesterday?"

Garage Proprietor: "No, madam. He has definitely given up teaching!"

LUCKNOW INCIDENTS

MOTILALJI'S WARNING

RESPONSIBILITY OF OFFICIALS IN CASE OF VIOLENT DISTURBANCE

LUCKNOW, Nov. 30.

"I wish to warn the Government that if a violent disturbance takes place in this city or any other part of the country the responsibility of bringing about that will fall on such officials as misbehaved themselves for the last three days at Lucknow," said Pandit Motilal in the course of a speech which he delivered this evening under the auspices of the Boycott Committee. "I am told and I have seen myself some of the persons injured by the attack of the police while the boycotters were displaying boycott demonstrations. I do not understand the mentality of the authorities who can safely take the welcomers to the railway station while they behave with the Boycotteers in such a rude and beastlike manner. I wish to warn the Government that if a violent disturbance takes place in this city or any other part of the country the responsibility of bringing about that would fall on such officials as misbehaved themselves for the last three days at Lucknow. I do not find any cause that forced the police force to charge harmless persons. Our creed still stands and we are pledged to struggle by peaceful non-violence. I congratulate all those that took a firm stand inspite of all provocations and zoolums done by the police. I would advise the audience not to lose temper on such cowardly behaviour of the police."

Referring to the Commission, Panditji said that once the country has given the verdict to dissociate with the Commission at every, stage we cannot go back. If the Commissioners do not like public demonstrations the best course for them would be to bid good-bye to the country."—Free Press.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S CONGRATULATIONS

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—"We all here deeply resent the assaults, deliberate and unprovoked, on you, Govind Vallabh Pant and others. Accept heart-felt sympathies for your injuries, and cordial congratulations for the splendid stand and magnificent boycott procession."—A. P.

FRENCH MILITARY CHIEF FOR INDIA

GOVERNMENT'S INVITATION

GENERAL WHO "PACIFIED" SYRIA

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Paris.—It is officially confirmed that General Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris, is leaving for India on December 13 at the invitation of the Government of India. The General will be the guest of the Viceroy. He hopes to visit all principal cities and study local life as also organisation of British Army in India. Great importance is attached in Colonial circles here to General Gouraud's visit in view of the part he played in pacifying and colonising Syria and Morocco.—Reuter.

"VESTRIS" INQUIRY CONCLUDED

CAPT. CAREY'S MEMORY DEFENDED

LONDON, Dec. 1.

New York.—At the closing session of the "Vestris" inquiry conducted by the Department of Justice Captain William Coombs reprsenting the Officers Federation of England defended the memory of Captain Carey and expressed satisfaction that Tuttle had denied that American public opinion would demand him as a scapegoat.—Reuter.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE WHO WISH TO AVOID SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

We desire to draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement appearing in to-day's issue in which Dr. Treasurywala announces that a philanthropic Parsi gentleman has arranged with him to treat poor Parsi patients who may be suffering from Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis, at half the usual fees. More than a dozen Parsis have already taken benefit of this charitable arrangement but the benefit of such treatment cannot be given to members of other communities, who may be suffering from such diseases and who cannot afford to pay his usual fees. We wish some charitably disposed rich members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities will come forward to make some arrangement with Dr. Treasurywala so that the poor members of their communities may also take the benefit of his treatment.

1929

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1928.

THE LATHI COMMISSION.

We are inclined to agree with the "Indian Daily Mail" in its view that the Simon Commission has by now earned a title to be called the Lathi Commission. The lathi has been progressively in evidence in the attempts of the Police to put down popular agitation against the Commission. When the Commission first arrived in Bombay, the Police who, on the whole, conducted themselves well, had to deal with a comparatively small body of students, yet some of them were wantonly assaulted. Only a few of the latter filed a suit, as a test case, against the offending officer, Sgt. Carter. It was fortunate that the trial was not merely Departmental like the more recent one at Lahore; and the trying Magistrate convicted the Sergeant, being convinced that the Officer had no justification for his assault.

At Lahore the Police used the lathi more indiscriminately and with tragic results. The late lamented Lala Lajpat Rai, Raizada Hansaraj, Dr. Alam, M.L.C., and several other leaders received many lathi blows. Lalaji himself stated that he had received several blows on the chest and Dr. Alam declared in the Punjab Legislative Council: "I saw a European Officer catching him by the collar of his coat and giving Lala Lajpat Rai blows by the knotted end of his stick on his chest." Many persons, including Dr. Alam, Dewan Chamanlal, M.L.A. and Lalaji's medical advisors hold the view that his death was induced by the severe lathi blows. But, as was expected, Mr. Boyd, the Executive Enquiry Officer, naively observes in his report that only "a few blows were delivered with stick, but one of the few hit Lala Lajpat Rai's umbrella." As regards Raizada Hansraj, according to the report "he was also injured, but it is not clear how he got injured." Such findings, in face of overwhelming evidence convicting the Police, are ill-calculated to enhance the reputation of the enquiry for justice and honesty or of a Government that would be content with such findings. Mr. Boyd's political bias is patent in his remark that "the undue sensitiveness of the politicians in the front rank of the crowd is at the bottom of the fuss which has been made over a very ordinary incident." It may be a "very ordinary" feature of Police plans to belabour leaders with lathis, it may be very ordinary for an official to mistake a man's chest for an umbrella or to profess ignorance about the way a leader got his injuries while being handled by the police, but it is disgraceful for any responsible enquiry officer to dismiss as fuss the public indignation at unprovoked and cowardly assaults on respected leaders.

It is only a Government that is reckless of consequences that will be content with a patent white-washing enquiry like Mr. Boyd's. Moving a resolution in the Punjab Legislative Council recommending the appointment of a Committee of non-official members of the Council to enquire into the conduct of the Lahore Police, Dr .Alam said: "I charge the Punjab Government with responsibility for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai and it is for the Government to clear its conduct by a non-official enquiry." The discussion on the resolution will be resumed today and the country will soon know whether the Punjab Government will accept the challenge or shirk the enquiry.

At Lucknow Police lathi play was more vigorous still. And the mounted Police seems to have made no bones about charging and trampling on peaceful and unarmed people in the crowd. Some of the Police lathis seem to have been so vigorously used that they were broken into pieces and the pieces are reported to have come into the possession of the local Boycott Committee with their tell-tale numbers. But who knows but an official enquiry may yet make out that the lathis were broken against umbrellas not human bodies? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says in a public statement: "Hundreds of persons were beaten with lathis and some injured seriously. The life of one is despaired. Many were beaten down and horses passed over them..... Almost everyone of the prominent leaders was injured. After receiving two or three lathi blows, I was surrounded by students who insisted on receiving the blows to protect me. Some of these brave young men were badly hurt in their efforts to protect me, Mr. Pant and Mrs. Mitra. Apart from the question of legalities, the manner of the Police charge was extremely brutal... ..... The Police officials seemed to have blood lust, from the way they went and pounced on unarmed people." The official statements admit that the processionists only wanted to make demonstrations within the sight and hearing of the Commission and that they were charged with lathis but make out that only the minimum necessary force was used. It could be a minimum only according to the O'Dwyerian standard. The official statements, as usual, allege that the crowd gave the provocation by throwing brick-bats. It would take a lot of propaganda to make the public believe that a crowd bent only on a demonstration, would, with their previous knowledge of the ways of European Police officials, invite an attack by stone-throwing. Pandit Jawaharlal admits that after the Police began the assault, some persons in the crowd started stone-throwing in self-defence, but this was stopped the moment it was brought to the notice of the leaders. All things considered, the self-restraint of the crowd 30,000 strong was remarkable under the wanton provocation by the Police. Pandit Motilal Nehru had good reason to say: "I do not understand the mentality of the authorities who can safely take the welcomers to the railway station while they behave with the boycotters in such a rude and beast-like manner." The British Government in India will do well to heed his warning that "if a violent disturbance takes place in this city or any other part of the country the responsibility for bringing about that would fall on such officials as misbehaved themselves for the last three days at Lucknow."

PREPOSTEROUS CLAIMS.

By 380 votes to 200 the French Chamber rejected the Socialist motion that France should relinquish the mandate of Syria on the ground of economy. The fact that in a legislative body the overwhelming majority of which is anxious to see M. Poincare continue in office, whatever reshuffles he makes in his Cabinet, two hundred votes should be cast in favour of terminating the mandate, is an indication that French misrule in Syria has come in for severe notice in the opposition journals which have successfully influenced moderate Socialist opinion. M. Poincare's speech defending the continuance of French domination in Syria, has a hypocritical touch about it, reminiscent of British arguments for justifying Britain's holding other nations under her sway. He advanced the preposterous claim that France was not an Imperialist Power and he shuddered at the possibility of what would happen to the poor Syrians "if a Power with Imperialist tendencies might instal herself in the midst of the people whom we protect." The "protection" given to Syrians by France under the De Juvenal and Ponsot regimes has been such that the Syrians have never ceased to protest against it and M. Poincare's effusion will only add insult to the injury of foreign control keenly felt by them.

THE PINCHBECK MUSSOLINI

Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud, Minister-President without Parliament of the Egyptian Cabinet which trims its political policy according to the dictates of the British High Commissioner in Egypt, has again given proof of his ruthless disregard for the fundamental rights of a people, freedom of speech and of association. He has taken stringent action against two Wafdist journals, because they had the temerity to criticise the autocracy he has set up. His ukase prohibiting Wafdist organisations to hold public meetings still stands. His policy has induced the "Times of India" to grow lyrical in his praise. In its leading article of Saturday, our contemporary calls Mahmoud and his colleagues "the pioneers of Egypt's independence and men of practical constructive statesmanship." It desires "politicians in India and elsewhere" to realise that "the suppression of the Wafd Party's powers under the parliamentary system of Government contains features which they (the Indian politicians) will do well to note." Politicians in this country have already noted this and they have also noted that it is not "under" the parliamentary system of Government" that the Wafd's powers have been suppressed but by abolishing any vestige of parliamentary Government. Mahmoud Pasha and his colleagues may bask in the sunshine of British prestige, but they have no place in the hearts of their own countrymen, the vast majority of whom owe allegiance to the Wafd, the creation of Zaghlul Pasha. It will not be long before the Wafd comes back to political power and parliamentary Government is resumed in Egypt.

THE LAST OFFER

Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal, speaking at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta is reported to have said, with regard to the recent Independence Resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Congress, that "no one could seriously suggest that the freedom, liberty and justice which were enjoyed throughout India to-day as a result of British administration would be greater if British connection were severed and British administration ceased." If the choice were between the present position and completest severance of the British connection, the whole country will with one voice and in all seriousness declare for the second alternative. There need be no mistake about that. The Lucknow incidents and the plight of the Bengal detenus, groaning under British misrule at the very time the Bengal Governor was quaffing his Scotch whisky, to cite only two samples of British "justice", show fairly the depth of degradation into which British administration has led millions of Indians and from which almost anything must be a great relief. Let the Governor of Bengal and other interested lovers of British connection bear in mind, when they pretend to admire the Nehru Report and yet talk of progressive realisation of Responsible Government, that the Report only gives the last sporting chance to Britain to choose between immediate Dominion Status for India and her complete Independence.

KARACHI TO KABUL.

OR

MY TRAVEL THROUGH AFGHANISTAN.

(BY SORAB K. H. KATRAK, Karachi).

I

(The following article is reproduced from the advance sheets of the "Bulletin of the Iran League" kindly supplied by the Editor).

AFGHANISTAN! what string of varied thoughts pass through our minds when we utter this ancient name? From our childhood we have been associating this name with tyranny, bloodshed, lawlessness, robbery, murders and many similar wild actions, and yet how few of us know what change Afghanistan has gone through since the last decade. It was sheer good luck to have had an opportunity in August last to visit this fascinating old country, of which I am desired by the Editor of this periodical to give an account. And while it is a pleasure to me to accede to his wishes, the space allotted to me is so short that I am afraid it is not possible to do justice to the task and hence I shall confine myself to a few interesting points leaving a detailed account to be given at some future date.

PASSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

I decided to motor out the whole of my trip round Afghanistan, from Karachi, via Lasbella, and Quetta, on to Chaman and Kandahar, and thence to Ghazini, and Kabul, and back to India, via Khyber Pass and Peshawar This plan, however, I had to give up since for more than a fortnight I could get no reply for my passport for which I had to apply to the Commissioner at Karachi, who again, in his turn, had to apply to H. E. the Governor of Bombay who again awaited instructions from H. E. the Viceroy of India. At last after repeated calls at the Commissioner's office and after having sent several telegraphic reminders to H. E. The Governor at Bombay, suddenly I got a 'phone message one afternoon that my passport was ready and as I was very keen on reaching Kabul by a certain date to be present at the opening ceremony of the Jashan-e-Hingam-e-Istaklali, that is the ceremony on the occasion of the observation of the day of Independence. And for it as I had hardly five days at my disposal, I had to give up my former idea and make a rush to Peshawar by train so that I could go to Kabul first via Khyber Pass and reach there in good time for the occasion.

WHO CREATES THEM?

What was my surprise when I found a telegram awaiting me at Peshawar, informing me that I must obtain sanction of the Afghan Consul at Simla before proceeding to Kabul. This was was most disappointing as it would mean at least eight days more by which time the festivities at Kabul would have been over. Luckily, however, on making enquiries at the Consulate in Peshawar, the Afghan Consul assured me that there was no need of my applying to Simla, as the Afghan Consul at Karachi had endorsed the passport. I could hardly understand this passport business and on asking the British authorities I was told that the trouble was created by the Afghan people in India and not by them. On the contrary, when I met the Afghan Consul of Simla, who is a friend of mine, at Paghman and enquired from him why he should create any trouble over people wanting to visit his country he showed complete ignorance about the matter and said Afghanistan was only too pleased to have Indian gentlemen of status in their country and once the local Afghan Consul at any station visas a passport the formality is over. However, I am mentioning this because I have never been able to ascertain why there is so much trouble over obtaining a passport for Afghanistan and that those intending to visit that fascinating country may

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Peace Through War

Signor Mussolini stressed the Imperialist doctrine of achieving international peace through being always ready for war when he made, what a message from Rome characterises as his "outspoken comment" on armaments and the Kellogg Pact, in a letter congratulating one of his lieutenants on the latter's being elevated to the Italian peerage. According to the Fascist Dictator, much remains to be done for the Italian army, because "despite the sublime Kellogg Pact, the whole world, including Mr. Kellogg's country, continues to arm itself." If it does, whose is the fault, his critics, particularly his American critics, will ask him? Is it not the Imperialist policy of Britain, France, Italy and Japan which has wrecked a genuine endeavour on the part of America to secure progressive disarmament? Mussolini's gibe will be resented in America, although it will delight the British and French chauvinists. If the American Government has decided to continue its naval building programme, it is chiefly because of the Anglo-French secret Pact and Italy's acquiescence in that mischievous manoeuvre.

Statestical Subterfuge.

The Poincare Government is anxious to hide the fact that it is determined to keep up the aggressive, bellicose spirit of the French nation by advising its countrymen that the best thing for them is to maintain the military and naval defences of the country in a high pitch of perfection, ready for any war emergency. The French fleet is strong in submarines and smaller cruisers, while the French Air Force is the envy of Britain. Frenchwomen are to be compelled under the latest legislation to undergo training for a particular kind of combatant service. The protest made by M. Leygues, the Minister of Marine, in his speech to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber that France had reduced by twenty-six per cent. this year her naval estimates as compared with 1914, while America, Japan and Italy had increased their estimates by 165 per cent., 120 per cent. and 15 per cent., respectively, is only a piece of statistical subterfuge. While in 1914 France was notoriously the most abundantly equipped naval Power, next to Britain, the other three Powers had not suffered from the naval building mania. The War made them catch the infection and British policy and the recent secret understanding between Britain and France have convinced them that it is safe to remain infected. It is significant that M. Leygues asserts that all hopes of a compromise between the Naval Powers, in other words, hopes of a secret understanding to ruin the chances of real disarmament "are not yet lost."

University Reform.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's Convocation Address at the Nagpur University contained many interesting suggestions for reform. The foremost condition of the success of any University, he said, was that it should be in fact and not merely in name independent of any external authority. The present official control, direct and indirect, over even the so-called reformed Universities is so rigid and mischievous that it may be useful for various universities to co-operate with one another in minimising it Sir Chimanlal also pleaded for the starting without any more delay of technological institutes at suitable centres, each concentrating on a group of cognate arts and industries. Other provinces will do well to avoid the delay tactics hitherto followed by the Bombay Government and University. As regards Sir Chimanlal's plea for a School of Journalism, those Universities which have already started Schools of Economics, Politics and Sociology, can well make a modest beginning by adding courses in Journalism.

Students and Politics.

Sir Chimanlal could not but refer to the old question of students and politics. He observed that students should not be encouraged to dabble in politics but that the evil had now grown and spread to such an extent that the Universities should make a united effort against it. We shall wait and see what shape the effort takes. Meanwhile, we shall only observe that it is too big an order to say that no student should take any active part in any kind of politics. The nature and extent of students' share in politics must be determined by their capacity for such work. That share will also be determined by how much the elders are prepared to do. We must remember, too, that we are living in abnormal circumstances. We are in the thick of the struggle for shaking off the foreign yoke. No national University can or should debar its students from doing their bit in the struggle.

Going Strong.

An Associated Press message from Calcutta says: "Judging from the latest news received by the Reception Committee, it is clear that almost all Congress organisations even in the districts have given unqualified support to the Nehru Report and have expressed the fullest confidence in Pandit Motilal." Among the latest Congress Committees to endorse the Report is the U. P. Committee. It expresses "its full confidence in Pandit Motilal Nehru and welcomes his Presidentship of the Calcutta Congress," records its "general approval of the proposed Constitution as a great step towards political advance" and "is prepared to co-operate with other groups in the All-Parties' Convention in accordance with this resolution". The stress on co-operation with the All-parties Conference and the absence of any thing equivocal in the resolution are important points in the resolution. It is very gratifying also to note that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has sanctioned Rs. 1000 for popularising the Nehru Report.

SOME PLAIN FACTS ABOUT KHADDAR.

(BY ANIL BARAN RAY—Pondicherry).

In his rejoinder to the my article Babu Rajendra Prasad has mostly tried to explain the facts produced by me against khadi but not to deny or contradict them. I leave it to the readers to judge for themselves how far he has succeeded in explaining my "plain facts" so as to defend the cause of Khadi.

Babu Rajendra Prasad quotes me thus: He says, "the Charka can at least give about eight annas a month to a spinner". These words, however, are not mine but have been put into my mouth by him to suit his own convenience! The Charka may 'at best' give more than eight annas but 'in actual fact in general' it has not given so much. From a perusal of the reports of the various khaddar organisations in the country I said, "the average income from spinners is less than eight annas per month." Punditji explains that in some months the earning is larger and in some months it is smaller. But that does not alter the average! If you give full meals to a person for three months that does not compensate for his starving for the rest of the year. Herein lies the necessity of computing the actual average monthly income taking the year as a whole. It is strange that Babu Rajendra Prasad does not see this simple truth.

CURIOUS FIGURES.

In order to counteract the impression that the actual earning from the charka is most miserably low Rajendra Prasad has quoted certain curious figures. Thus he gives figures of the income only for those months when the earning is the highest. In another place he has given figures not on the basis of the number of spinners but the number of wheels. Now it is well-known that one wheel is often run by a whole family and the earning by one wheel is not the same as the earning by one person. My average stands on the basis of reports published by the Khaddar organisations themselves (including Babu Rajendra Prasad's own branch of the A. I. S. A. in Bihar) and there is no way of escaping out of it. However in order to make my case still stronger I shall take Babu Rajendra Prasad at his word.

He admits in his rejoinder that a spinner gets about an anna and a half a day for about 6 hours of spinning. Thus by working 6 hours a day he earns less than 3 rupees a month! In another article Babu Rajendra Prasad has said that by working whole time on the charka a person can earn Rs. 5 per month. This is an admitted fact which we must carefully consider in judging the cause of khadi. One must also remember that even this income from spinning is possible only because khaddar is being made to sell at a price much higher than mill-cloth. Whatever improvement you may make in spinning by technical skill and talent in organisation the mills will always produce cloth cheaper and at the same time better in quality than khadi.

THE QUESTION OF MAINTENANCE.

But let us assume for the sake of argument (though to me it seems to be an impossible assumption) that people always consent to buy khaddar in preference to cheap and better mill-cloth. Then the monthly income from spinning to a whole time spinner will be between five and six rupees. Can a person decently live on this income? I put this plain question to my readers. It is only when bare squalid poverty is put up as the highest ideal of life that one can seriously make such a proposal. This is the mentality underlying khaddar and Mahatma Gandhi has expressed it times without number. Babu Rajendra Prasad stated in an article on khaddar that when a person bought a rupee's worth of khadi he should remember that he was providing for the meals of a poor unknown sister at least for four or five days. Now when a rupee's worth of khaddar is sold, only four annas go to the spinner (this is a fact admitted by expert khaddar workers and organisers). Thus in Babu Rajendra Prasad's estimation four annas is sufficient to give a poor unknown sister her meals at least for four or five days!

OUTLOOK TOWARDS POVERTY.

It is this tendency of the Indians towards poverty which is responsible for many of their evils and the khaddar

(Continued on page 10)

STOP HUNT OF UNIVERSITY DEGREES

"Turn all Knowledge into Service of Motherland"

DR. P. C. RAY'S ADVICE TO YOUTHS

Exhorts Young India to Emulate Example of Young China

Dr. P. C. Ray delivered an inspiring message to the youths of Bombay at a public meeting held in the Students' Brotherhood Hall on Sunday morning, Mr. Gadgil President of the Poona Youth League presiding. Dr. Ray at once told his audience that his would be more a heart-to-heart talk than a mere lecture.

At the outset he said that although he was old and infirm, he always felt rejuvenated in the company of youths. His life was spent in close association and comradeship with the student community of Bengal and he believed like many others that the future of the country lay in their hands.

EMULATE CHINA'S YOUTH.

In pointing out what immense field of work lay before the youths of the country, he said, he would place before them the noble example of the Chinese youths. Reading some of the writings of those men who had actually participated in the making of modren China some time back he was astounded to find the enormous amount of spade-work that had been slowly and silently done by the Chinese youths before the real work of the regeneration of China commenced. He assured the audience that China did not gain the Republic merely because Dr. Sun Yat Sen wished for it. It was the result of laborious and sterling work accomplished by the youths of the country.

The speaker then pointed out similar pioneer work done by the Japanese youths. But in Japan the youth movement was assisted by the mighty Government and regeneration came sooner than could have been obtained in China. It was by the sheer determination of the youths that although China was groaning under the weight of civil war and the tyranny of foreigners, that at last the Cantonese representing the advanced and revolutionary section of Chinese thought had been able to drive away the Southerners out of China and to establish a Republic. The Southerners were none but those who were bribed by foreigners—whom he would not mention (laughter)—to retard the progress of China.

ALL KNOWLEDGE IN SERVICE OF MOTHERLAND.

The speaker attributed the awakening in China to the defeat they got at the hand of Japan in the war of 1894. The crushing defeat that such a small nation like Japan administered to them opened the eyes of young China to the reality of the situation and instilled in them a desire to liberate the country from the bonds of tyranny. The work of regeneration commenced actually after the defeat China sent thousands of youths to the Universities of Japan and other foreign nations. These youths entered the Universities with a vow of patriotism and to turn all their knowledge into servise of the Motherland and not with a view to seek posts in the Government. In fact the speaker quoted a passage uttered by the Chancellor of the Peking University in which he asked the youths to go elsewhere if they entered the University merely to seek Government posts.

DOWN WITH SOCIAL INEQUITIES.

Continuing the speaker described the efforts of young China to root out social evils. He quoted an eminent Chinese writer who truly observed that "the nature of social customs in a country wholesome or otherwise was the thermometer of a nation." The speaker deprecated the fact that after a century of Western education, India had not succeeded in putting a stop to social inequities. They had not the moral courage to accept a glass of water openly from the hands of their so-called untouchables. That such an abominable, barbaric and nonsensical custom should continue was very highly detrimental to the welfare of the country.

The Chinese youths after they had received education took upon themselves the task of spreading education. They went out to slums and villages and organised classes of primary education for the poor. To this day in China there were thousands of societies composed of students for the removal of illiteracy in China. The speaker appealed to the youths to turn their attention to some kind of work in that direction. He suggested formation of similar societies in India where a group, each student sparing two hours of work for the poor every week.

STOP THE HUNT FOR DEGREES.

The speaker then dealt on the appalling waste of money in India on higher education. Tremendous energy of the youths was wasted on higher education and degree-hunting. Although the speaker was not against higher education, he certainly objected everybody going in for higher education and finding themselves at last only fit for clerk dom and to drive the quill. Much of the money wasted in that direction could be turned into good account if it was utilised for the education of the masses.

Concluding the speaker appealed to the youths to emulate the noble example of the Chinese youths and adopt patriotism as their religion. They should wage a war against illiteracy and against all social inequities.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the speaker, the meeting terminated.

DRAIN OF CRORES FOR FOREIGN IMPORTS

DR. P. C. RAY PLEADS FOR KHADDAR

REDUCED RATES IN CASHMERE DEPT. OF KHADI BHANDAR.

In order to popularise the Sale, at cheaper rates of purely woollen goods of the Kashmere Department of the Khadi Bhandar of Bombay, which is kept open for 16 days from 1st instant, Dr. P. C. Ray performed the opening ceremony of the Sale on Saturday last at Keshav Bag, near the Khadi Bhandar, at Princess Street, Bombay, in the presence of a meeting of Khadi enthusiasts.

Mr. Narmani in requesting Dr. P. C. Ray to declare the Sale open pointed out the Kashmere woollen trade as it existed in India formerly. He praised the embroidery work of Cashmere artisans and deplored the fact that the trade had fallen considerably owing to the inroads of foreign woollen cloth. Merchants were importing foreign woollen cloths and after doing embroidery work in Cashmere were palming them off as Cashmere cloth. Now a branch of the Khadi Bandar had been opened at Srinagar, the Capital of Cashmere, in which pure woollen cloth is manufactured and on which embroidery work is also done there. This trade which once flourished in Cashmere was being revived by the Bhandar and with a view to popularise goods in Bombay the Sale in question was arranged.

Dr. P. C. Ray, in declaring the Sale open, said that Prof. K.T. Shah, one of the great economists of India had declared that the average income per head in India was rupees five per month, which included the earnings of multi-millionaires like Tatas, Wadias, and Currimbhoys. If their earnings were excluded then the average income of Indians would be rupes four per head per month, on which it would be extremely difficult for one to maintain himself or herself for the whole month. India was a poor country but there was extreme poverty in rural India.

THE BANE OF INDIA.

Bengal was the fortunate to boast of the Permanent Settlement system Further, Bengal was a very fertile province. Bombay was not fertile, so Bombay had to depend more on trade and commerce than agriculture. According to Prof. K. T. Shah crores of rupees were being sent to foreign countries for importing goods in India, but nothing, said the lecturer, was being done to check this drain. There were some who advocated the starting of more mil's in India, but the imports of machinery from abroad for the same would not ameliorate the lot of the workers. He pointed out how it affected the earnings of the workers. Formerly people used flour of corn which was ground in their hand-mills at their homes, but now there were power mills for the purpose which had led to adulteration in flour besides throwing thousands out of employment. That showed how the adoption of Western methods had tended to ruin India.

PLEA FOR KHADDAR.

Continuing Dr. Ray said that though machinery could turn out work quicker, manual labour would be

(Continued on page 9.)

HEALTH OF KING

SPENDS RESTLESS NIGHT

PRINCE STARTS FOR "HOME"

LONDON, Dec. 2.

A bulletin issued this morning says that the King had a rather restless night. The temperature was lower in the morning. The infective process shows some improvement. The general strength, though at present adequate, is at this stage of illness being taxed.—Reuter.

PRINCE RETURNS "HOME"

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Daressalaam.—The Prince of Wales sailed on board the "Enterprise" at 10-30 this morning.—Reuter's Special.

HOPED FOR IMPROVEMENT NOT YET SET IN

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Sir Stanley Hewett and Lord Dawson remained an hour with the King this evening prior to the issue of the bulletin. The palace officials regret the absence of any reassuring statement in the bulletin. The slight ebb indicated in an earlier bulletin by the rise of the Kings temperature is apparently still continuing. It is pointed out the King's physicians had already made it clear that the ebb and flow of disease was to be anticipated and the hoped for improvement has not yet set in definitely An mention of the fact that the King is somewhat fatigued has caused some slight concern and doctors are hoping that His Majesty will have a good night's rest tonight.—Reuter.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE IN CHILLE

TOWNS DAMAGED

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Santiago de Chile.—At least twenty-two have been killed in a very violent earthquake in Chile which lasted a minute. Many buildings have been destroyed in Taloa and Chillan. The towns of Satnacruz and Curico have also been damaged. —Reuter.

ONE YEAR FOR SPREADING LALAJI'S MESSAGES

AN ARYASAMAJISTS' VOW

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

It is stated that Mr. A. Satyarthi, General Secretary of the Arya Samaj has taken a vow to devote one year to the spread of manifold messages of Lala Lajpat Rai throughout the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab States and instil into the younger men "the spirit of the deceased Lalaji." Mr. Satyarthi will during this period wear a khaddar uniform of a quami faqir, sleep on the earth and renounce all sweetmeats. He has taken a pledge to spread Lala Lajpat Rai's message of uplift the depressed classes and amongst at least five lakhs of untouchables. His comrades Chaudhri Veda Brat and Kanwar Vidyasagar will also accompany him under similar pledges.—A. P.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO BE FREE

STAND BY NEHRU REPORT

DR. VARADARAJULU'S ADDRESS AT NELLORE CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

"We are determined to be free and shall stand by the Nehru Report. We shall, when the proper time comes, be ready to devise sanctions to enforce our demand and force the refractory bureaucracy to yield to our will. Let us all gird up our loins, sink our differences, whatever they be, and offer a united front at this juncture and thus belie the expectations of our enemies. There can be no higher ideal than getting rid of alien domination. The Nehru Report gives us a clear lead in that regard".

In these words Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu summed up his presidential address at the Nellore All-Parties' Cinference to-day. He deprecated what he called the unhealthy controversy now going on on the question of Independence versus Dominion Status, and was of the view that such a controversy was suicidal and would destroy the unity the Nehru Report had brought about.—A. P.

VIOLENT THUNDER STORM ON OOTY GHATS

NILGIRI RAILWAY LINE WRECKED

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

The "Madras Mail's" Ootacamund correspondent telegraphs that the thunder storm that passed over the station burst with unusual violence on the Ghats. The Nilgiri Railway Line has been wrecked in over a score of places. Two girder bridges below Barliar have been washed away and there are thirty to forty breeches between Barliar and Runneymede. Minor breaches occurred on the Kotagiri Road but they were repaired. The Gudalaur Ghat Road is safe and traffic conditions from Ooty to Mysore are normal.—A.P.

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN PUNJAB

DEPUTATION WAITS ON GOVERNOR

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A deputation of the Anjuman Himayati Islam, headed by Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Khuda Bux, Sir Rahim Bux, Sir Mahomed Iqbal and Nawab Jimal Khan presented an address of welcome to H. E. the Governor and represented to him their demands in respect of Muslim education. His Excellency, in reply said that the question of the method of electiou to administrative and teaching bodies of the University was under examination. His Excellency said that Muslim education had made marked progress in the school classes. Muslim enrollments formed forty per cent of the total enrolement in classes from the first to the sixth. From the seventh to the tenth classes the percentage of enrollments to the total varied from 38 to 30 per cent. They formed twentysix per cent of the total enrollments in the first year intermediate class but were only nineteen per cent in the third year Degree classes while the number of Muslim pupils in the postgraduate and research divisions of university education was small. In all professional colleges, except those training students for law and commerce, the number of Muslim students might be considered satisfactory.—A. P.

"LIFT SCIENCE INTO REALM OF SPIRITUALISM"

China's Congratulatory Message to Sir Jagadish on his Birthday

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

"The world looks to you to lift science into the realm of spiritualism. All Asia shares in your glory". These words formed part of message of congratulation received by Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, on the occasion of his seventieth birth-day, from the Minister of Education to the Chinese Government at Nanking.

The birthday celebrations, which were in Oriental fashion, were held in the grounds of the Bose Institute. Messages of congratulation were also received from the Maharaja of Nepal, the Dewan of Mysore, the Vice Chancellors of the Universities of Calcutta, Dacca, Bombay and Nagpur, Dr. Karve's Women's University, the Governors of Madras, the United Provinces and the Punjab, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Muhammad Habibullah and Dr. Subbaroyan. Congratulatory messages were also received from Sir John Farmer, Sir Richard Gregory, Mr. Bernard Shaw and M. Romain Roland.

Sir John Farmer in his message said that the splendid work done by Sir Jagadish would ensure him a lasting memorial in the temple of fame and science. A poem specially composed by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore was read, and addresses on behalf of Sir Jagadish Chandra's old pupils, the scholars of the Bose Institute and a number of educational and other public institutions were presented.

A RECLUSE.

Replying, Sir Jagadish said that he had been a recluse in his laboratory. He had feared that the truth of the revelaions that came to him could not be realised during his lifetime. But it had been decreed otherwise, and he bowed to the Spirit that presided over the destiny of the Indian nation. The struggle in which he had been engaged for the last 40 years had been one to win for India a recognised place in the federation of Nations by her contributions for extending the boundaries of knowledge. The world was to-day divided into warring hosts threatening the existence of civilisation. There was only one other alternative to avoid world-wide ruin, and that was by intellectual co-operation for the common benefit of mankind and this had been the message of the East the latest expression of which he had just received from China. That message was that science should be lifted into the realm of spiritual reality, and that it should be declared that like the unity of all life, there must be the unity of human aspirations, whereby alone community of human civilisation could be assured.—A. P.

PARSIS' STUBBORN BATTING

Colah-Jamshedji Partnership Tires Out Hindu Bowlers

"DULEEP'S" FINE CATCHES

7 Wickets For 334 Runs

HINDUS 1ST INNINGS 260 RUNS.
PARSIS 1 ST. INNINGS— 334 RUNS FOR 7 WICKET

A larger crowd turned out on Sunday than on the previous day to witness the Quadrangular Match between the Hindus and the Parsis.

The overnight "not-outs" Colah and Jamshedji put up a stubborn fight and till the lunch time their partnership was unbroken. though runs came in very slowly. The pair had put up 155 runs before retiring to lunch.

After lunch time "Dulip" brought in a couple of fine catches. Colah who had made 98 was smartly caught by the Oxford Blue and Marshall who exihibited very soon his prowess as a sound bat met a similar fate, also cought by the Prince. Things looked dismal for the Parsis. Four wickets had fallen with an addition of 31 runs only, but Vajifdar and Bahadur Kapadia stayed the rot. Vajifdar made a very useful 56. Bahadur kapadia also contributed his very valuable quota. When the sixth wicket fell the score stood at 235; and at the fall of seventh wicket the total was 265 The eighth wicket partnership between Bahadur Kapadia and Palia proved very prolific and when the stumps were drawn for the day pair was unbeaten, the telegraph boad reading 334 for 7 (Bahadur 39 and Palia32).

THE RIVAL TEAMS

PARSIS.	HINDUS.
D. K. Kapadia.,	P. Vithal.
J. Havewala.	K. S. Dulcepsinghji.
S. H. Colah.	D. B. Deodhar.
B. E. Kapadia.	C. K. Naidu.
F. E. Kapadia.	M. H. Chandarana.
H. J. Vajifdar.	L. P. Jai.
Palsotia.	L. Ramji.
R. J. Jamshetji.	K. G. Pardeshi.
P. Palia.	J. G. Navle.
J. H. Elavia.	S. S. Joshi.
N. D. Marshall.	M. A. Deshmukh.
UMPIRES.	
J. Birtwistle.	G. M. Shaikh.

It was indeed a happy thought to arrange that the Quadrangular matches should be played on Sunday with a view to giving businessmen the opportunity of witnessing them. This point was fully emphasised by the presence of a huge crowd on Sunday at the Esplanade Maidan, when the Parsis resumed their innings against the Hindus The seating accommodation was taxed to its utmost extent, and hundreds were turned away disappointed. The Parsis occupied the

"DULEEP" IN ACTION.

Prince Duleepsinghji who treated the spectators on Saturday to an exhilarating cricket in his characteristic pose.

pitch all day, and when stumps were drawn had scored 334 for seven wickets.

Without being brilliant the Parsi batting was consistent and served the purpose it was extended to. In fact it was typically tournament cricket; and despite the fact that it was described as dull batting, a cursory glance at figures should convince one that it was quite up to the standard of the average cricket match in England. The Parsis took about six and a half hours to collect 334 runs, and though this is comparatively slow when the limited strength of the Hindu attack is considered, the prevailing circumstances warranted extreme caution. Ramji is always a live force and as long as he is fresh—he forms a danger to the best batsman. It was thus the object of the overnight batsmen to wear him down so that their colleagues should have a better opportunity of scoring runs. And right well did Colah and Jamshedji perform this task.

Playing with stubborn determination and patience they wore out the Hindu bowling, and were still together when the lunch interval arrived. Ramji did his best to dislodge them, and Jamshedji, with his lack of inches suffered many painful moments when the demon bowler sounded almost every part of his anatomy. But the left-hander stuck gamely to his task, and when he was eventually dismissed after the lunch interval, he had collected 43 runs. He was batting for almost four hours but his contribution was worth more to his side than it seemed. Nothing tempted him, there being a time when it took him half an hour to score one run. Jamshedji had done what few batsmen could have achieved, and he fully deserved the ovation he received on his return to the pavilion.

COLAH'S ILL-LUCK.

But Colah had preceded him. The tall Parsi batsman was unlucky to miss his century by only two runs after a sterling display of batting. Although he exercised due caution, his runs were made by forceful strokes generally in front of the wicket. In all he hit ten fours and on two occasions lifted the ball out of the ground on to the pavilion. His 98 runs had taken three hours to collect, and although he received fresh "leases of lives" at 2 and 43, they did not mar an otherwise splendid display. The partnership had realised 147 runs and both he and Jamshedji were dismissed by brilliant catches in the slip by Duleepsinghji.

Marshall scored runs quickly, but was declared l.b-w. before he could settle down, and Elavi suffered the same fate. The Parsis had put up 173 runs for 1 wicket when Jamshedji and Colah were together, but within 31 runs four good wickets had fallen, and speculation was rife as to whether the happenings of the previous day would be repeated. Vajifdar and Doli Kapadia, however, stayed the rot and the score began to mount until only 25 runs were required to equal the Hindus' total. Then Doli played the ball on to his own wicket and had to retire. During his stay at the crease he had not been very comfortable, Joshi actually bowling him out, but the umpire declared it to have been a no-ball.

Vajifdar, on the other hand, was the picture of confidence. He attacked the bowling with his accustomed fearless

(Continued on page 9.)

MARATHAS NOT LACKING IN BUSINESS TALENT

Sir Purshotamdas's Address at Vyapari Parishad

GOVERNMENT'S UNCONCERN ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT BLAMED

The third session of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday afternoon in the Theosophical Society Hall, Chowpatty, under the presidentship of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. A large number of delegates attended the Conference from up-country, while several others who were unable to come sent messages of success to the Conference.

MR. WALCHAND'S SPEECH.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech said:—

This country is suffering from all the direct and indirect effects of foreign rule for the last hundred years and more, and during that long period it has been subjected to a systematic exploitation by foreigners—an economic phenomenon on a scale almost without parallel in history. Things are however changing and we are beginning to see this whole process in its true perspective. It is not possible for us to remain any longer mere idle spectators of this slow strangulation of our economic life and the consequent spread of misery in our country.

I have no mind to anticipate you or to encroach upon your freedom of deliberation. Neither do I wish to protract too much. I would, however, like, in passing, to refer to two or three matters which should justly claim your attention. Though the Government of this country have adopted a policy of discriminate protection, our complaint is that Government are not moving in this respect as sincerely and rapidly as they ought to. If the question of protection and development of industries like the Textile, Salt, Chemicals, Glass, Motion-pictures, Shipping, Matches, etc., can be successfully solved as in the case of Steel and their stability and growth assured and if some form of regulation of foreign industrial enterprises in this country is made possible by our efforts, our labours will be well rewarded in that we shall have effected a total annual national saving by keeping in the country an amount almost equal to half the present revenues of the Government of India, apart from the numerous other indirect advantages that may accrue to us. If Government's Stores Purchase policy is shaped in accordance with this country's economic interests we can effect a further fair national saving. I am unable to see why we should be expected to favour British business at a sacrifice. It is strange that 70 per cent. of the Stores Purchases are still made in Britain. On Petroleum alone we can save at least five crores per year according to the conclusive showing of the able President of the Tariff Board. Shipping on the coast and inland rivers, if reserved, and the overseas if developed by Indians can keep in the country a decent amount.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

As regards the Textile Industry while we keep on importing more than fifty crores of rupees worth of textiles from foreign countries and while Spain which does not produce any cotton can put on a duty of 40 per cent. our Government and its Textile Tariff Board keep quibbling about petty reliefs here and there. On the other hand though the Match Industry is protected with a 150 per cent. duty, the very purpose of the duty is being defeated by allowing the Swedish combine a free hand to exploit the country and throttle small Indian manufacturers.

EXCHANGE MANIPULATIONS.

The other point which I should like to mention is the interested and unfair manipulation of exchange by the Government of India. This country has lost and it is losing on account of these manipulations of exchange by Government. Government have systematically flouted public opinion and carried things in their own way. It is no longer possible in the permanent interests of this country to allow this muddle to go on any further and pressure must be brought to bear on Government to set the matters right at the earliest possible opportunity. If we do not press for this, we shall be failing in our duty as representatives of the business community of Maharashtra. I need not say that on 16d. exchange depends the prosperity of Industry and Commerce of India.

INDUSTRIAL AWAKENING IN MAHARASHTRA.

There are some signs of development of manufacturing industries in Maharashtra and it is a matter for satisfaction that Maharashtrians, well-known for their political genius, are turning to industrial pursuits. It is a beneficial and welcome departure from the beaten tracks. If we are to stop the financial drain of this country and if we are to add to our wealth and secure the good of our people, it is of prime importance that we try to manufacture ourselves the thousand and one articles of every day use and common consumption, articles which we are for the most part buying from foreigners to-day. The possibilities are great and Maharashtra can be proud to-day of its manufacture of Glassware, Agricultural implements, Hurricane lanterns, etc. That way lies our real economic salvation.

Maharashtra has to-day a permanent institution like the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce to look after its economic interests and to try to advance them. The Second Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad, which held its sessions in Poona last year and whose moving spirit was Seth Hanamantram Ramnath, deserves to be congratulated for this and it is, gentlemen, up to you all now to strengthen the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce by enrolling yourselves as its members so that it may serve you and the cause you represent the better in time to come.

SIR P. THARKUDAS' SPEECH

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas was then elected President, who, amidst cheers after referring to the nation's loss due to the sad death of Lala Lajpat Rai said:—

There is a general belief that Maharashtrians have not the aptitude for commerce and industry. This belief is wrong. The effective manner in which the Kirloskar Brothers have made their works successful and Mr. Ogle has made his glass works something count with should disabuse the people of this prejudice that there is lack of commercial talent in Maharashtra. There is not a more economical set of people than Maharashtrians. If they are said to be lacking in enterprise it is only because they have not tried it on a fairly general scale. Of all professions in life, commercial profession has no artificial barrier and is one which can be entered with sole qualifications of industry and honesty. That you of Maharashtra are not lacking in first it is admitted. Regarding second qualification, who can possibly say that Maharashtrians have less honesty than people from any other part of India? I would therefore like each one of you to disabuse your minds of the old prejudice against commerce and particularly recommend the younger generation to take to commerce without fear of any sort and in the utmost self-confidence.

A GREAT NECESSITY

I feel that a commercial organisation of this nature for each province or each district in a province is a great necessity. Many are the problems regarding which the Indian public may have suggestions to make or criticisms to offer on the Government policy. In such matters, it would come in either for criticism or approval. To me who has to watch the interests of Indian commerce in the Legislative Assembly many such problems will strike. My view on most of them are already known to you before now or are made available to you from time to time as occasions arise. I therefore do not wish to repeat my views on various problems to-day but I would specially to mention the importance of salt to India's manhood, animal, wealth and agriculture. In regard to such an important article, it is up to us to press the Government to have a full enquiry into the question of making cheaper salt available to the people of India and that too in large quantities. I am aware that the finances of the Government at the moment will not permit of a serious decline in salt revenue but I am convinced that if a full enquiry is made into this question of salt by the Tariff Board as recommended by the Taxation Inquiry Committee, India can be made self-supporting in regard to her salt requirements.

STRIKES

The only other question to which I would like to refer is the question of the present strikes which have become so prominent a feature during the last six months in various parts of India specially at industrial centres. I will only say that I had warned Government against this danger which they practically ensured with their currency policy. The Government do not want to recognise the root cause of these strikes being their currency policy but they see "Bolshevik" influences behind these strikes. I will not contend that there is no "Bolshevik" influence in these strikes. The commercial community at least will be the least to tolerate Communist influence undermining Indian society at this juncture. The Government introduced a Bill in the last session of the Assembly to meet this Communist danger. The Bill affected only Britishers and foreigners who had such tendencies. By a peculiar accident the Bill was lost. All those who voted like me have been criticised by no less a person than His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for voting on the Bill as we did.

GOVT.'S DREAD OF COMMUNISM.

If the Government of India felt convinced of the Bolshevik influence being at the bottom of these strikes why did not Government of India act in time and stop the strikes? Why have they not acted till now under the powers vested in them by the Regulations? Do the Government of India not intend to use powers vested in them by the Regulations at all in the future? Or is it that they sought confirmation of these arbitrary powers by the legislature in the form of the Bill? May I enquire what the Government of India propose to do regarding Indians who are agents of Communists in India and who in practice carry out the policy laid down by the handful of European Communist agents in India, if there be any. The real fact appeals to me to be that the Government of India while not giving protection to industries against circumstances created by their currency policy and aggravated by Communist influenves wanted one more piece of legislation of a widely discretionary nature vested in them by the Legislature.

I still feel that if the Government want to get rid of the Bolshevik and Communist influences in the country they can do so under the existing powers vested in them. When the Government make up their minds to do the things from the Indian point of view the whole country is sure to rally round the Government. But should they, swayed by political considerations against Indian politicians, choose to stifle genuine political activities I am afraid the country will never approve of it.

GOVT'S UNCONCERN RE. UNEMPLOYMENT.

Finally my remarks would not be complete if I did not refer to the tragic unemployment of the middle classes of India. Problem is most heartrending one. Little notice appears to be taken of this deplorable condition by the Government. I have seen some efforts being made in some provinces to tackle this problem. Unfortunately they do not seem to offer me any constructive solution. I am afraid that at the moment the real depressed class of the country is the younger generation of the middle classes, which even after a full course of education is faced with the problem of not being able to earn an honest livelihood with the best of industry and integrity. I have no magical cure to suggest for this condition. The only remedy that strikes me is to make a continued concentrated and detailed study of the economic problems of the country in all the various aspects and the best brains of the country working in this direction. I believe that many of our grievances are due to our not having full powers of Government ourselves. But you are not going to get these powers within the next few months or even years. In the meantime, it is most distressing to see the most promising asset of the country, viz., its youth pining away in disappointment and depression owing to the failure to find employment for willing hands.

The Conference then adjourned till to-day.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson received Their Highnesses the Chief and the Rani Saheb of Sangli at Government House Bombay on Saturday the 1st December.

The Governor of Bombay lunched with the Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Quadrangular Cricket Teams on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended a party given by the Members of the Willingdon Sports Club on Saturday.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The death has occurred of Justice Salter and of Lord Tennyson, son of Poet Tennyson.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Basra.—Maulana Muhammad Ali left for India on board the "Varela" yesterday. In a speech before his departure he said that he was the greatest friend of the British nation, but the sworn enemy of the British Empire.—Reuter's Special.

BENARES UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

DR. BESANT'S ADDRESS

UNLESS YOU KNOW WHAT INDIA HAS DONE IN PAST YOU CAN'T KNOW WHAT SHE CAN DO

BENARES, Dec. 1.

The Eleven Convocation of the Benares Hindu University for conferring degrees was held this evening. Mrs Besant delivered the convocation address. The degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred on Mr. Bhagwandas of Benares but Sir P. Sivaswami Iyer of Madras was not present to take the degree of Doctor of Laws.

About 400 were admitted to various degrees. Among the recipients were three ladies. After the distribution of various medals and prices Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya the Vice-Chancellor gave some valuable advice to the students, and then requested Mrs. Besant to deliver her speech.

DR. BESANT'S ADDRESS.

Laying emphasis on love and sacrifice she said that these were essential to success in any walk of life. "If you look at the men who have made history you will find love and sacrifice at the root of what they achieved." Dwelling on the importance of religion in education she said that religion should have a right place in the education imparted in the University. One great lesson Hinduism gives is, if you have a great thought speak it boldly and never mind even if you are in a minority. Don't count the heads that oppose. Speaking of Indias past she quoted two professors who said to students in London "Unless you know what England has done, you cant know what England can do" and said that she would like to substitute the word India for England. "Study Indias past and then you can judge what India can do."

Referring to the importance of villages in Indian life she said "India has been a nation of villages. Unless villages be free and happy there can be no freedom. We must build the foundation of self-Government on villages."

HINDUISM & FREEDOM OF THOUGHT.

Lying emphasis on freedom of thought Mrs. Besant pointed out that in Hinduism there was absolute freedom of thought. "Think as far as you can and do not be frightened that you may make mistakes. In the Hindu University thought should be as free as possible. The best thing for us is to live among those who differ from us if the difference be real and reasonable."—A. P.

MINISTER HARILAL DESAI AT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, Dec. 1.

The Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai, Minister for local self Government arrived here yesterday morning. He met the prominent citizens of the town and Municipal Councillors and inspected the local town drainage scheme and water works. He also visited Kotri and discussed with members of the Municipality their proposal of bringing Kotri Primary School under the control of the municipality. The Minister was entertained to a dinner by Seth Gopaldas Jhamatmal an ex-President of the Hyderabad Municipality.—A. P.

Patna, December, 1.—During her recent visit to Monghar Lady Stephenson laid the foundation stone of the Female Hospital and Girls School bearing her name and opened the new child welfare centre.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

Europeans. The latter served as spurs for the Indian element.

The last witness of the day, Mr. Blunt, Financial Secretary, examined by Sir John Simon echoed the old cry that the Meston Settlement had operated adverse'y against the United Provinces as the assessment on basis of which the provincial contribution was fixed was not correct. With regard to the land revenue they stood much the same now as they did previous to Reforms except for certain adjustment for water rate by the Irrigation Department.

Mr. Blunt wanted certain powers to be vested in the Provincial Government for getting part of personal taxations, which now entirely went to Central Government.

Sir John Simon informed the Conference that they would re-examine Mr. Blunt in detail when the Financial expert from England arrives.

MR. BLUNT'S EVIDENCE

Examined by Mr. Srivastava, Mr. Blunt informed it had been worked out by various secretaries that for ten years of dyarchical Government rupees fourteen crores be expended on Transferred Departments Finance Department did not object to lending money to local bodies on good grounds but there were technical objections for grants-in-aid.

Replying to Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, witness said in the event of dyarchy being maintained he would object to separate purses for two halves in any shape or form.—A.P.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT IN U. P.

"Complete Indianisation would prove disastrous"

CORRUPTION IN LOWPAID LOWER RANKS

Evidence before Simon Commission

LUCKNOW, Dec. 1.

The following is the concluding portion of Saturday's proceedings of the Simon joint Conference:—

Mr. Srinivastava, Chairman Provincial Committee next examined the witness (Sir Ivo Elliott) and was told that the witness knew of no case where the Local Government had turned down an application for loan from a Local Board. Of course they had to insist on a sinking fund for repayment of the loan where none exists they have to refuse loan.

Asked what Government had done to provide Local Boards with a strong executive witness stated that they could not do anything as there was no provision in the Act for doing so. Witness thought that the establishment of Village Panchayats might help in the expression of public opinion.

Replying to Mr. Srivastava, the witness said that much of the deficiency in the work of District Boards was due to the defective nature of the District Boards Act. The main defect was lack of a strong executive in the Boards. Mr. Srivastava wanted to know what Government had done to provide the District Boards with an efficient executive.

Witness replying admitted that nothing had been done yet. He would suggest as a remedy a comprehensive amendments to the existing Act.

Mr. Hafiz Hidayet Hussain wanted to know if the work of the Boards were suffering, because of the undue interference in the personal interests of the chairman and members with the work of the executive.

A: To some extent—yes.

Q: Will it not improve matters to provincialize the posts of superior executive officers of the Board such as secretaries, education, superintendents and other important officers?

A: It is difficult to say either yes or no. Such procedure may tend to make the superior staff too independent of control by the chairman or members.

COMMUNALISM.

Asked if the communal spirit was widespread in regard to the working of district boards, witness replied it was neither more nor less widespread in the sphere of local self-Government than in other spheres. Further asked if the communal spirit was mainly due to the existence of separate electorates in the District Board elections, witness could not assert one way or the other but his view was separate electorates were not the main sources for the growth of communalism.

Q.—So far as communal squabbles regarding appointments to Boards Offices were concerned it would improve matters to fix, statutorily, that certain percentage of jobs should go to members of certain community.

A.—Sir, we thought such fixation might improve matters, but would interfere with the efficiency if no minimum qualifications were laid down for such appointments.

Continuing witness said he would suggest the appointment of Services Commission on the American model to handle those appointments, as also to decide dismissals and cases involving imposition of serious punishments.

Babu Ramcharana, representing the depressed classes in the Provincial Committee, wanted to know if witness considered the nomination of one member to every Board sufficient in the interest of depressed classes.

Witness said he had no personal knowledge of the achievements of one nominee of the depressed classes to say whether or not he was sufficiently able to safeguard the interests of those he represented.

Mr. H. C. Desanges asked if there were any provisions in the act to have Indian Christians, where they were appreciable in number, represented in District Boards.

Witness, replying, said Indian Christians could seldom be found in large numbers in rural aras. If, however in any District their numerical strength justified it Government could easily nominate a member to represent them.

MR. BARLEY'S EVIDENCE

LONGEST CANAL SYSTEM IN WORLD

The Conference reassembled after lunch when the Chairman examined Mr. Barley, Secretary Irrigation Department. Witness stated that the United Provinces Sarda Canal was now practically finished that it has four thousand miles of main channels and distributries and was the longest canal system in world. This system would supply water for irrigation to one and a half million acres of land which would increase by fifty per cent. the land at present under irrigation in the province. The approximate capital cost of the project is nine and a half crores of rupees. Land had been raised for financing project which would be repaid in 80 years. If the scheme was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the Irrigation Department would get direct revenue from the water-rate and also the revenue accruing from the enhancement of the land revenue asessment. The estimated revenue from the water-rate was about 75 lakhs and from the enhanced assessment about sixteen lakhs.

Sir John Simon: Do you think strict and impartial administration of water from this canal system is necessary as an essential condition if this is to profit agriculturists and for the ultimate success of the scheme?

A:—Absolutely.

Witness told Sir John that the measurement and assessment of the water-rate was done by the Irrigation Department but the actual collection was done by the District Officer of the Revenue Department.

zSir John: Have the recommendations of the Lee Commission as regards the percentage of European and Indian officers in the higher service of the Irrigation Department been carried?

Witness stated that so far as possible the formula laid down by the Lee Commission was being carried out. During the last fifteen years they had recruited 40 officers to that service out of which 15 were Europeans, whera of two had left and only 13 remained.

Further asked by the Chairman, Mr. Barley stated that he saw no administrative difficulty to the Irrigation Department being transferred provided they had suitable Ministers who would not interefere unduly with the head of the Department. He assured Sir John Simon that the United Provinces Legislative Council had been extremely sympathetic with the Irrigation Department they had, as a matter of fact, gone further and insisted on the Irrigation Department spending more than we could actually do.

"INDIANISATION A DISASTROUS STEP."

Witness emphasised, however, that if complete Indianisation took place it would prove disastrous. Indian officers were easily swayed by domestic and communal influences and were likely to appoint their own relatives in posts subordinate to them. This was likely to lead to inefficiency and impartiality. The irrigation canal system was a very delicate system and required to be administered efficiently and impartial distribution of water was also very essential for the success of the schemes Impartiality would very adversely affect poor cultivators. There was some apprehension among European members of Irrigation as to the treatment they might receive when the Department was transferred.

Questioned by Mr. H. C. Dessenges if Indians with European qualifications could not do work like Europeans, witness replied that they would still be liable to domestic and communal pressure being put upon them. Witness would like to see the present percentage of Europeans in the service being maintained.

Dr. Gour: What would be the objection to complete Indianisation if communal considerations were eliminated, witness said: Domestic pressure will still be there on account of this joint family system among Hindus.

Sardar Shivdevsingh Uberoi drew attention of the witness to the great corruption prevailing in the lower ranks of the Irrigation Department as a result of which poor cultivators were suffering, witness admitted the existence of corruption among low-paid lower ranks and higher officials were doing all they could to check it. Any man against whom corruption was proved was at once dismissed.

"INDIANS LACK POWER OF INITIATIVE."

Arising out of this Sir John asked witness what they were doing to check this corruption.

Witness explained the system of check by which they sought to minimise the evil. Indian officers were excellent as far as executive work was concerned, but they lacked certain power of initiative and owing to climatic conditions were not so energetic as

(Continued in column 4.)

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

MR. SHAFEE DAOODI CONSIDERS IT AUTHORITATIVE

A REJOINDER TO MR. JINNAH

Mr. Shafee Daoodi, M.L.A., wires from Purnea, under date Dec. 1:—

Here in the remotest corner of India I have read in the "Pioneer" of the 29th November that Mr. Jinnah has refused the invitation to the All-India Muslim Conference at Delhi, and he has in that statement, taken exception to the wisdom of calling such a Conference at the present moment. Almost all the members of the Central Legislature, including myself, are conveners of the Conference. I, therefore, wish to remind Mr. Jinnah that we have done nothing worse than he did at Delhi, when the All-Parties' Conference at their Delhi sittings ignored the proposals of the Muslim League as formulated at its Calcutta session. Mr. Jinnah could not so soon forget his discomfiture at that time, in consequence of which he adopted the stern attitude that the Muslim League would not take part in Constitution making unless and until the communal questions were first settled.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE TABOOED.

When nothing came out of the protracted sittings of the Conference Mr. Jinnah practically broke off from the Conference at Delhi and the result was that his Muslim League did not take any part in the All-Parties' Conference, subsequently held in Bombay and Lucknow. In these circumstances the Khilafat Committee deemed it its duty to press for the same points in the All-Parties' Conference both at Bombay and Lucknow. When its proposals were not only not considered but efforts were made to divide the Mussalmans to secure their object by negotiating Province by Province giving a go-by to the All-India aspect of the question, the Khilafat Committee also lost faith in the proceedings of the Conference. Later on when it was found that attempts were made to carry the Nehru Constitution so made through the Central Legislature then the Mussalman members of the Central Legislature present in Simla considered it their urgent and most important duty to thwart this move and let the true nature and far-reaching consequence of the Nehru Report and Lucknow Conference be disclosed to the people in general and Mussalmans in particular.

Those who were on the scene could not wait for Mr. Jinnah's orders who had left the Mussalmans in the lurch and was enjoying the congenial atmosphere of Europe as if nothing was happening in India. They gathered together from day to day and as a result of their most anxious deliberations their collective wisdom evolved the idea of a Conference in which Mussalmans of all shades of political opinion were adequately represented, they believed that such a Conference of all Muslim Parties in India can legitimately when Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee had failed in their efforts to speak in the name of the Mussalmans which will show to all concerned what the majority of Mussalmans want at the present moment of the country's advance. Now when Mr. Jinnah has come back from Europe at his convenience he has, instead of consulting the conveners of the Conference, allowed himself to be surrounded by its opponents, and has evidently formed the opinion "ex-parte". On such a vital issue Mr. Jinnah has been carried away by propaganda so extensively and persistently made against us. We can't help. Our cause is just. We have proceeded with the Conference, though slowly but surely, with the faith of Mussalmans. Mr. Jinnah's statement and his activities, after his return from Europe, clearly shows that he is not in touch with Muslim opinion. It is impossible for him to be so as the Mussalmans are not so vocal as their opponents, and they have besides no organ in English which only Mr. Jinnah could read. As to the composition of the All-India Muslim Conference, we have published it in English papers. They are wide enough to include Mussalmans representing all shades of political opinion. As to procedure, the differences of opinion, there is nothing novel which Mr. Jinnah must be told. It is enough to say that a more straightforward course will be adopted as to the date of holding the Conference at Delhi. It must be fixed to suit those who want to attend it.

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PARSIS' STUBBORN BATTING

(Continued from page 7)

ness and "carried his team on his back" as it were. Bahadur Kapadia was his partner and the two stayed together till the Hindu total had been passed when Vajifdar succumbed to a catch behind the wicket. His 56 runs had been scored in great style and had occupied less than an hour and a half. Once again had he come to his team's aid, but Vajifdar always was a player with the "big-match temperament."

KAPADIA-PALIA PARTNERSHIP.

Bahadur Kapadia was now joined by Palia and the two continued batting till the end of the day's play. The former was dropped at 4 by Vithal, but thereafter he gave a faultless display for his 39 runs collected as the result of orthodox batting. Palia, though not at all stylish, put up a sound defence and scored a useful 32. The partnership so far has produced 69 runs and the pair will continue their innings on Monday.

The Hindu bowling was steady throughout, but in face of such a grim resistance it is no wonder that it proved to be inadequate. Ramji bore the brunt of the attack and after sending down more than forty overs it was but natural that his bowling should lack sting.

DULEEP'S MAGNIFICENT CATCHES.

Special mention must be made of the brilliant fielding of Duleepsinghji who was responsible for two magnificent catches in slips which dismissed Colah and Jamshedji. The Parsis have yet three wickets in hand after which less than a day will remain to complete the second innings. Chances are all in favour of the Parsis, but cricket, like other games, is uncertain and it will be interesting to see what the day will bring.

DETAIL OF THE GAME

The Parsis continued their innings on Sunday morning Jamshedji and Colah coming out to face Chandarana who bowled from the pavilion end. Ramji took on from the other end and in face of steady bowling runs came very slowly, a series of singles eventually hoisting the half-century on the board after twenty-five minutes of play. When his score was 2 Colah played a hard shot to point but Chandarana failed to hold it and the hope of the Parsi side survived. Vithal now rearranged his bowling, Chandarana and Ramji changing ends. There was plenty of sting in the bowling both bowlers maintaining a difficult length and the Parsi batsmen were content to play the ball back quickly. After a long pause Colah turned Ramji neatly to leg for a brace and stole the next over with a single in the gully.

PATIENT BATTING.

At 53 Vithal brought S. S. Joshi on at the maiden end in place of Chandarana and in sneaking a single Colah almost sacrificed Jamshedji's wicket Navle whipping off the bails a fraction too late. With a square cut off Ramji Colah allowed his partner to face the demon bowler and the left-hander obtained another single when he put him away to leg. Joshi's next over almost brought results Jamshedji snicking a ball dangerously into slips but it passed between Naidu and Duleepsinghji and rolled for a four causing 60 to appear. A change was then rung on at the pavilion end where Deshmukh relieved Ramji. Colah steered him into the gully for a brace and then put him away to mid-off and crossed over to face Joshi. He scored a single off the left-hander and then cut Deshmukh over Pardeshi's head for the maximum.

"PLAYED!!"

An off-stroke to the covers was well stopped by Naidu and then Colah brought up on the board by putting Joshi away for a single. Colah scored another single but Jamshedji would not be drawn despite the fact that Deshmukh sent over two full-tosses. The left-hander played them back to the bowler and an approving "PLAYED" went up from the admiring crowd. Colah took a single and then Jamshedji spent an uncomfortable few minutes with Joshi. Deshmukh sent down a maiden and in attempting to sneak a run off the last ball Jamshedji was sent back by Colah and just managed to regain his crease.

COLAH'S SIX.

The left-hander played out a maiden over from Joshi to the accompaniment of cheers and then Colah aroused great enthusiasm by lifting Deshmukh on to the pavilion. Colah was by now well set and crossing over with a single he faced Joshi. A no-ball caused 80 to appear and he greeted this with a fine drive into the country for a single. At the other end he steered Deshmukh into the gully Joshi going down at full-length in a fruitless attempt to prevent a run. Jamshedji glanced Deshmukh for a single and brought his own score to 31. The pace so far had been very slow only thirty runs being added to the overnight score after an hour's batting. Joshi's next over produced four runs as the result of a leg-bye although this term does not accurately describe the stroke. Colah now opened his shoulders to Deshmukh whom he hit to the off-boundary on two successive occasions, and then completed the over with another four.

JAMSHEDJI IN THE WARS.

When the score stood at 99 the attack was entrusted to Ramji at the police-court end. The demon's first ball struck Jamshedji on the chest and there was a slight delay to allow him to repair the damage. Loud cheers greeted him when he hooked the next ball for a four but Ramji hit him yet again before the end of the over. Jamshedji was having a rough time but he stood up to the test well and even Colah was seen to clap. The taller batsman obtained a single off Deshmukh and left Jamshedji to play out the over. The left-hander was overanxious to run and he almost lost his wicket in attempting to steal a run off the last ball, the ball failing to hit the wicket when he was out of his crease.

THE FIRST CENTURY.

With the advent of Ramji the rate of scoring had slowed down again and the first century had been hoisted after two and a half hours' batting. At 43 Colah snicked Ramji into the slips but Deshmukh dropped him and the batsman received his second life. He celebrated by sending the fast bowler to the square leg boundary and 110 went up on the board. With a glance for four Jamshedji raised his individual account to 40, and Colah put Ramji into the gully for one. Joshi replaced Deshmukh at the Gymkhana end and runs came in singles at slow intervals.

RAMJI'S BUMPERS.

A nasty bumper almost struck Colah in the head but the batsman replied by putting Ramji away for a brace and passing his own half-century. This had taken him two hours and a quarter. At this stage Ramji was bumping dangerously and Colah did well to leave the ball severely alone. In his next over however Colah turned him to leg for a brace, Jai chasing the ball well, and then chopped him to deep third man for a single. At the other end Colah opened his shoulders again, and after lifting Joshi to the off boundary over Naidu's head he sent the next ball on to the pavilion roof for his second six. Ramji continued to bump badly and Jamshedji had an exceedingly painful time with him, being hit as he was three times in the same over. Colah lifted Joshi to the on-boundary for four and then hoisted 140 with another lofty hit for one run. At the other end he too one run off Ramji and left Jamshedji to play out the over.

STOLID JAMSHEDJI.

Colah obtained a single when he skied Joshi dangerously into the country where Pardeshi made a good attempt to get to the ball. At 142 Chandarana relieved Ramji, Colah snicking him for one run. With a pretty late cut he obtained two runs off Joshi before driving him to mid-off where Jai was in the right place to prevent a boundary. After Chandarana had sent down a maiden over to Colah, Deshmukh replaced Joshi at the south end. Jamshedji glanced him for a single the first he had scored within the past half hour and then Colah cut him for him, following this with a fine square cut which realised four runs and raised his own account to 80, simultaneously causing 150 to appear. An overthrow off the next ball produced a run and after another run had been scored the teams adjourned for lunch. The Parsis had scored 155 runs in three and a half hours and the Colah-Jamshedji partnership had realised 129 runs.

AFTER LUNCH

DULEEPSINGHJI'S FINE CATCHES.

On resuming after lunch Ramji was entrusted with the attack from the Gymkhana end and Colah glanced his third to the leg boundary, following up with a trio in the long held when sent his own score past the ninety mark. Chandarana bowled from the maidan end and his first over realised five runs four of them being leg-byes. With a fine off-drive Colah sent Ramji to the tents causing 170 to appear and another single brought very near the coveted century. Only two runs were required but he was not destined to succeed. In stepping out to Chandarana he snicked the ball and Duleepsinghji held him brilliantly in the slips (173--2—98).

Colah had batted well for three hours and although he had been dropped at 2 and 43 his runs, had been made as the result of good cricket. He had hit ten fours and two sixes and his partnership with Jamshedji had realised 147 runs.

Marshall opened his account with a snick through the slips which realised the maximum number. Jamshedji did not survive his partner for in facing the fast bowler he snicked the ball and was safely held by Duleepsinghji. (177—3—43.) The left-hander had occupied the crease for almost four hours during which he had given a patient and sterling display. Vajifdar replaced him at the crease.

MORE WICKETS FALL.

Marshall steered Chandarana through the slip for four and then put him away for a single, while Vajifdar obtained two with an on-drive. Marshall turned Ramji neatly to the leg boundary but in the same over he put his leg in front of a straight one and had to retire (190—4—15). Elavia came out to occupy the vacant crease and played out the over. At the other end Vajifdar scored a single and Elavia followed suit. There was sting in the bowling and runs came in occasional singles till Vajifdar cut Chandarana for two and then drove him to the off-boundary sending up the second century after the innings had been in progress for just over four hours. He completed the over with a nice cut which gave him a run and when Ramji took charge of the new ball he scored another single. This over, however, proved fatal for Elavia against whom Ramji appealed successfully for l.b.w. (204—5—4) Doli Kapadia who was next man in, snicked the fast bowler for four.

VAJIFDAR'S CONFIDENT PLAY.

Things in general looked serious for the Parsis. Four wickets had fallen for the addition of 31 runs and the Hindus, flushed with success, were bowling as well as ever. Vajifdar, however, was not at all disturbed and faced the attack with great confidence. In the same over he obtained two boundaries off Chandarana and then put him away for a single. At the other end he turned Ramji to leg for a brace and then got a lucky two behind the wicket. In his next over Chandarana conceded a single to Vajifdar while Doli hit him for one and two.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

At 227 Joshi took on from Chandarana and completely beat Doli with his first delivery but the ball did not break the wicket. The second bowled him, but the umpire had previously called "no-ball" and Doli had a wonderful escape. A few more singles brought 230 on the board and then Doli got a lucky two to leg off Ramji. Vithal brought Deshmukh on to ball at the pavilion end. Doli drove him into the country for a single but in Deshmukh's same over he played the ball on to his own wicket. (235—6—12).

TENSE MOMENTS.

Bahadar Kapadia came out to bat and played out the over. The situation was intriguing. Twenty-five runs to make and four wickets in hand. Could the Parsis do it or was it to be a repetition of the Hindu collapse. Deshmukh conceded a no-ball while at the other end Vajifdar drove Joshi for a single. Ramji now came on, but Vajifdar played him confidently for a single and later drove Joshi for four with a fine stroke, putting 240 on the board. Four singles came in slow succession. The strain was telling on Ramji who showed signs of tiring. Vajifdar drove him hard for four and a leg bye raised the score to 250. B. Kapadia crossed over with a single.

THE PARSIS SUCCEED.

When the Parsis required only ten runs to make, Chandarana came on at the Esplanade end and sent down a maiden over to Kapadia. Vajifdar decreased the margin with a single off Ramji and then put the left-hander to leg for a brace. Excitement was at its highest and every trifle evoked applause. Vajifdar scored a single and the fencing behind the press tent collapsed under the weight of several chokras, and great was the fall thereof.

A fine off drive for four followed by a single by Vajifdar brought the scores level, but it was left to Kapadia to score the run which gave his side the lead on the first innings.

VAJIFDAR OUT.

Vithal rang on a double change in his bowling Joshi and Deshmukh taking charge. The change was successful for after Vajifdar had hit the latter for four he succumbed to a catch behind the wicket (265—7—56) Vajifdar had played a masterful innings and his confident play had undoubtedly saved his side. His runs which included seven fours had been compiled in an hour and twenty-five minutes during which time he had given no chance.

Palia joined B. Kapadia who drove Joshi for a brace, good running by Jai saving a boundary. Palia opened his account with a single and then Kapadia lifted Deshmukh to mid-off where, however, Vithal dropped the catch. A glance for two by Deshmukh hoisted 270. A nice square cut by Kapadia sent the ball flashing to the score board. Kapadia, after a series of singles, glanced Joshi to the leg boundary sending the score to 283, and then the teams adjourned for tea, Kapadia and Palia being 16 and 4 respectively.

AFTER TEA

Palia faced Deshmukh who bowled from the pavilion end The first over produced one run and at the other end Palia obtained a single. After bowling over forty overs Ramji was thoroughly and it was surprising that he should have been kept on. Kapadia earned applause when he drove Deshmukh to the off boundary hoisting 290 on the board. Runs came slowly in singles until the third century went up on the board Dhuleepsinghji now came on to bat at the police-court end and conceded four runs to Kapadia. Palia put Deshmukh away for a single and Deodhar earned applause when he stopped Kapadia's hard drive. A tempting from the Prince was summarily despatched to the leg boundary by Palia who repeated the stroke for a single. At 315 Naidu relieved Deshmukh at the Gymkhana end and conceded one run in his first over. Palia scored a single and then a mis-field by Chandarana gave Kapadia four runs. Joshi replaced Dhuleepsinghji and sent down a maiden over to Kapadia. Palia hooked an over-tossed ball from Naidu to the leg boundary and Kapadia played out a maiden over. Another maiden over followed and when Chandarana came on to bowl at the maidan end, Kapadia smacked him to the covers for one run, 330 appearing on the board the while. Runs came in singles until stumps were drawn the score then being 334 for 7 wickets, of which B. Kapadia and Palia had scored 39 and 32 respectively.

THE SCORES

HINDUS.—(1st. Innings).

J. G. Navle, b. Palia	2
K. G. Pardeshi, c. Palsetia, b. Palia	3
K. S. Duleepsinghji, c. Colah, b. Vajifdar	84
L. P. Jai, b. Vajifdar	76
C. K. Naidu, c. B. Kapadia, b. Vajifdar	6
D. B. Deodhar, c. B. Kapadia, b. Palsetia	48
P. Vithal, c. Vajifdar, b. Palsetia	35
L. Ramji, b. Palsetia	0
S. S. Joshi, c. Vajifdar, b. Palsetia	1
M. A. Deshmukh, c. Vajifdar, b. Palsetia	0
M. H. Chandarana, (not out)	0
Extras	5
Total	260

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. J. Vajifdar	36	13	59	3
P. E. Palia	25	3	69	2
S. Palsetia	12.2	3	38	5
R. J. Jamshedji	16	0	62	0
J. Havewalla	4	4	27	0

Palia bowled two no-balls.

PARSIS—(1st innings.)

F. E. Kapadia, c Navle, b Ramji.	14
R. J. Jamshedji, c Dhuleepsinghji, b Ramji	43
S. H. Colah, c Dhuleepsinghji, b Chandarana	98
N. D. Marshall. l.b.w. Ramji	15
H. J. Vajifdar, c Navle, b Deshmukh.	56
J. N. Elavia, l.b.w. Ramji	4
D. K. Kapadia, b Deshmukh	12
B. E. Kapadia, batting	39
P. E. Palia, batting	32
Extras	21
Total (for 7 wkts)	334

BOY SPECTATORS PUSHED BACK

APPEAL TO POLICE AUTHORITIES

An eye-witness under the nom-de-plume of "Disgusted" writes under date December 2:—

"The Quadrangular Cricket Tournament is drawing large crowds for the last two days. As usual there is a crowd of young boys who are sitting on the ground near the tents of the Parsi and Hindu Gymkhanas and the Elphinstone Cricket Club, but very far from the boundary line. In their enthusiasm, particularly in the afternoon, these boys make a rush near the boundary line in order to have a better view of the game. They are driven out by police sepoys and constables, and are pushed back. As soon as the sepoys and constables move away further they make a rush again towards the boundary line and are pushed back again, several boys receiving hand knocks in the bargain. It is high time the police authorities set a fixed demarcation line of "thus far and no farther" and one or two police constables should be asked to remain there always on the spot. This will effectively check the rough handling of the boys and also not hinder members of the Gymkhanas and Clubs from having a perfect view of the game. Will our popular Police Commissioner do the needful?"

THE MAHOMEDAN TEAM

The following were selected to represent the Mahomedans against the Europeans in the Quadrangular Tournament. Abdus Salam will captain the side:—

Abdus Salam (Capt.).
I. A. Shakoor.
Dilawar Husein.
A. A. A. Fyzee.
M. E. Sheikh.
Lt. Mahomed Husein Khan.
A. U. Botawalla.
S. G. Rasool.
Lt. Wazir Ali.
Iftakhar Husein.
T. T. Barodawalla.

Reserves:—C. Murad, A. A. Hakim and A. G. Kazi.

STOP HUNT OF UNIVERSITY DEGREES

(Continued from page 7.)

cheaper. In the Bombay Presidency the workers were idle for four to five months in a year, and in Bengal the period of enforced idleness was nine months. If only one crore of persons out of such persons took to Charkha and Khaddar-making they would produce huge quantities of Khaddar and would thus save crores of rupees from being sent to foreign countries for imports. If the Guirati Hindus of Calcutta who were known as Bhatias there, and also Marwaris who were mucca businessmen encouraged Khadi business they would succeed in competing successfully with the mill industry. He hoped that the Khadi movement which was alive and kicking owing to the sympathetic support of many well-wishers of India would always gain increasing support from all.

Dr. Ray was presented with a garland made of yarn. The Cashmere Department of the Bhandar was then thrown open for purchases at specially reduced rates.

SIR S. JACKSON AMONGST SCOTCHMEN

AIRS VIEWS ON INDEPENDENCE

CALCUTTA SCOTS CELEBRATE ST ANDREWS DAY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

In proposing the toast of the King-Emperor at the St. Andrew's Day Dinner the Governor of Bengal said:—We meet here to-night under a sense of deep anxiety. The news of the illness of His Majesty has been received throughout India with the greatest sorrow and concern. There is no section of the British people more genuine and sincere in their loyalty and devotion to the Throne and person of His Majesty the King-Emperor than the Scots. I feel I voice the sentiments of all assembled here, and indeed of the general public outside in expressing our anxious sympathy and most fervent prayer for His Majesty's early and complete recovery.

INDUSTRIALS.

Replying to the toast of "Our Guests" His Excellency referred to some of the burning topics of the day. Regarding industrial strikes he said that these at present were too easily created in this country and too readily resorted to and when started the weapon of intimidation was much too powerful. In some cases the assistance of men known to be ill-disposed towards peace and order and with no connection with the industry concerned was imported. Some power should be available to deal swiftly and effectively with any whose proved purpose under such condition was solely to foment trouble. He could conceive cases of legitimate grievances which might exist, but he felt that resort to strike should not be taken until every effort had been made to find a solution by every other possible means.

GOVERNMENT'S ANXIETY.

In connection with the coming arrival of the Royal Commission in Calcutta, His Excellency pointed out the exceptional difficulties which the Government of this Presidency had experienced in satisfactorily carrying on the administration under the reformed constitution. The strong communal feeling which affected and coloured every social and political activity throughout the Presidency was a constant source of anxiety and added to the perplexities of the Government. There could be no province in India which had more reason to look with anxious eyes for some assistance from the labours of the Commission. Though the problem of finding a satisfactory solution for the future Government in India was indeed a formidable one, one might have confidence in the ultimate result of their labours.

A STATESMANLIKE PRODUCTION.

Referring to the independence resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Congress at New Delhi in which it was declared that there could be no freedom till British connection was severed the Governor said no one could seriously suggest that freedom, liberty and justice which were enjoyed throughout India today as a result of British administration would be greater if British connection was severed and British administration ceased. Sir Stanley Jackson characterised the Nehru Report as the product of statesmanlike effort which should as such demand respect. But the addition of independence resolution, he said, completely vitiated these proposals and certainly placed the authors of the original report in an unenviable position. The policy of progressive realisation of responsible Government in British India as an integral part of the Empire, His Excellency added, had been determined by Parliament. But its application must be gradual. The pace of its adoption must depend upon that demonstration of goodwill and desire for that co-operation which were necessary preliminaries for that partnership which Dominion Status implied.

WHAT SCOTCHMEN WANT.

In conclusion the Governor said he could imagine that the main concern of Europeans in this country might be that in any changes which might be made in the constitution of India they should be assured of reasonable security in the transaction of their legitimate business of professions. The development of industry and commerce and their prosperity had been possible only through a sense of security and confidence and they trusted that nothing would be done to impair their security or shake that confidence.—A. P.

CO-OPERATION IN BENGAL

GENERAL APATHY OF PUBLIC

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Bengal Provincial Cooperative Conference here to-day, Mr. J. N. Mitra, Registrar of Co-operative Societies Bengal, emphasised the need for the spread of the co-operative movement in Bengal. He expressed regret at what he termed the "General Apathy" towards co-operative societies and urged that village co-operative banks should be educated on the need for their being formed into a Federation. In Bengal co-operative societies aimed, with the help of both officials and non-officials, at eliminating both from the societies and at the government of societies by societies for socialists.—A. P.

KARACHI TO KABUL

(Continued from page 6.)

take a tip from this and apply for a passport full three months before they intend going.

THE START.

I started the very next morning from Peshawar by motor with two friends; our car was fully loaded with beddings, trunks, tiffin-baskets, musical instruments, fruits, water-bags and the rest. Having passed the Khyber Landikotal we soon arrived at the extreme border of the British Territory in India and then Landikhana. Our passports were visaed and the one pole showing the line of demarkation between the British and Afghan Territory was reached and we entered the forbidden ground.

What a thrill of excitement and expectations! I began throwing searching eyes all around me on the mountains hoping every moment to confront some wild Afghan robbers with rifles and swords, but mile after mile we rapidly covered, but there was no sign of peril. After about a couple of hours run we stopped at Dakka, a little village near the river side, where we had to present our passports and show our luggage for customs duty. There were small huts plastered with mud, with hardly any furniture in them, where various Afghans were sitting performing their duties most leisurely. In a room there were about half a dozen of them, and on our entering it we found the whole room with all the chairs, tables and the floor, covered with the seeds of watermellons and these were leisurely cleared and we were asked to sit.

LEISURELY BUSINESS.

It would take some pages if I were to describe the various formalities through which we had to pass and the spacious ease with which the work was done, but suffice is to say we were delayed for over an hour and a half for the work which in any European country would have been over within twenty minutes; and, eventually, when we started for Jallalabad, where we intended spending the night, it was sunset. We ran at rapid speed through rough and dusty road with nothing but mountains all round us for an hour or so when at a *Serai* we saw several motor lorries and bullock carts blocking the way. We inquired about the reason and were told that as it was getting dark and there was fear of highwaymen on the way, we could not proceed except with the permission of the Head of the village who was responsible to the King of Afghanistan for the safety of the passengers passing through his village.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

We found this venerable gentleman and asked his permission to push on to Jallalabad. He was most courteous and willingly gave us permission and also two armed men for our safety on the way. Our chauffeur a timid Hindu, was, however, so much frightened by other chauffeurs of the motor lorries that he had carefully kept the tyres punctured so that when we told him to proceed, he quietly said there were two punctures in the tyres, which would take him nearly two hours and by that time it would be so dark that he would hardly be able to find his way. We had no alternative but to pass the night in the *Serai* along with bullock carts, mules, donkeys and the shepherds of the near villages. There was no accommodation to speak of and it was so dark that we could hardly see anything around us. With difficulty we found our way on the top of the roof, there being no ladder for the purpose, and on the charpias or stringed cots we spread our bedding. There was no food available except naans or bread and roast meat. However we avoided it as being not quite to our taste. We were content with what little we had in our tiffin basket and stretched ourselves to sleep. It was a beautiful starry night and tired as we were with all day's motoring on rough and dusty road, sleep came so rapidly and lasted so long that it was a fright I woke up at 4 o'clock in the morning on hearing a fearful din and confusing babling. The whole of the caravan was up and moving and in less than half an hour there was not a soul in the caravan and the life and hustle of the previous night had completely ceased. We hastily put on our over-coats and dashing cold water over our sleepy faces to keep ourselves awake we ran for our motor and by about half past five in the morning we were on our way to Jallalabad. At about 8 a.m. we reached Jallalabad after crossing a few rough bogs and through the kindness of the British Consul, a Mahomedan, by name Khan Sahib Jehangir Khan, we had some tea and biscuits and fresh water to wash ourselves with and after an hour or so our motor again dashed towards the road to Kabul.

DIFFICULT GOING.

The Afghans wear a tremendous lot of nails in their heavy boots and these give way to the rough stones on the road with the result that motor tyres get punctured so often that in spite of our best efforts we were again overtaken by night and had to pass another night unexpectedly at one of the Dak Bungalows kept for the Officials of the Afghan Government.

It was as dark there as at the previous night and we made our way as best as we could with our flash lights, and sent a man on to the village to bring us a fowl and eggs for our dinner. After a rough meal hastily cooked in Afghan fashion, we again went to sleep, this time on the veranda of the Dak Bungalow from where all night we were disturbed by jackals howling terribly.

KABUL AT LAST MINUS A TYPE WRITER.

Early in the morning we again started finally for Kabul, and it was all uphill work round scraggy barren mountains with occasional variation of some small waterfall here and there. Village after village we passed and the motor was literally puffing and blowing and had to be stopped pretty often to cool the engine. At last we came to the border of Kabul where we had our breakfast consisting of fruits and boiled eggs with dried up pieces of naan; after which the Officer-in-Charge gave us a man to take us to the Customs for the luggage. We reached the Custom House at about 1 in the afternoon and had little argument with the officials about our luggage which was turned topsy turvey as they wanted to examine everything lest we smuggled cigarettes, liquor, or any dutiable article. My typewriter was valued at what price I don't know but I was asked to pay Rs. 250 duty for the same. It was in vain to argue with those Custom Officers, ill-informed as to the prices of articles manufactured in foreign countries, and eventually I had to leave my typewriter at the Custom House in safe custody as I did not want to pay such fabulous duty. My friend who did not want to leave his Dilruba (the stringed Indian musical instrument) at the mercy of thos emerciless Custom Officers had to pay 14 Afghanis that is about Rs. 7/8/0 by way of duty.

GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS.

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia, and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who it will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapentist (M. D.) who is able to cure, Hydrocele, Hernia, and Appendicitis without a knife i.e. surgically. It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA's own and quite unique.

Those who enclose stamps worth four annas will receive a Gujarati or English pamphlet. Write to Dr. TREASURYWALA, Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay.

N.B.—Owing to pressure of work replies cannot be written to all. Those only who remit a sum of Rs. 5 will receive a reply.

No advice can be given to any one without consultation and examination.

A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment without operation is in the fact that a large number of patients who are cured some of whom are relatives of medical men are recommending their relatives and friends to avail themselves of this unique treatment.

SOME PLAIN FACTS ABOUT KHADI"

(Continued from page 6).

movement is emphasising and feeding this wrong mentality. Eminent specialists have come to the conclusion that for the proper feeding of a person it is necessary to spend from five to six annas per day. This means at least Rs. 10 per month for food only. Then one must have a sanitary dwelling place, sufficient clothing, treatment in case of disease, provision for the future, recreation, education for children and all such things are absolutely necessary. Can the charka programme ever hope to ameliorate the condition of the poor according to this decent human standard?

It is no use arguing that the charka is only a supplementary industry and people are not expectd to depend solely on the charka. If a person earns 5 rupees a month by working whole time on the charka he cannot earn more than a rupee by working on it as a supplementary occupation and actual facts give even a much lower average. In what way will this insignificant addition to his income improve his economic condition?

WHAT SHOULD BE OUR IDEAL?

But the stock argument of the khaddarites is that as the average income of an Indian is one anna and seven pies per day an increment of six pies or even three pies is not negligible. Rajendra Prasad has quoted figures to show that in many cases the income of a family has been raised 11 per cent or even 28 per cent. When the monthly income of a person is only Rs. 3 or 4 it is certainly better to make it Rs. 5 or Rs. 6. But should that be our ideal? Should we move heaven and earth only for this? What does it matter that the increment is 50 per cent or even 100 per cent. as long as the actual total income remains within Rs. 5 or Rs. 6? Instead of defending the meagre earning from the charka by comparing it with the average low income of our people our aim should be 'to increase that average' so that they may live like human beings and herein comes the necessity of improving our agriculture on scientific lines and introducing large scale production through machinery. By adding a rupee to the monthly income of our miserable agriculturists we do not ameliorate their condition but only prolong their misery and consign them to slow death and sure dehumanisation.

Babu Rajendra Prasad shows a great confusion of thought whn he mentions the charka as a boon to the stupendous number of the unemployed in our country. He himself has admitted that "charkha is not suggested as an alternative but only as a supplementary occupation to agriculture." Thus the charka according to its own votaries, is not meant for the unemployed but for those who have already an occupation in agriculture. But neither as a sole industry nor as a supplementary occupation do we find any efficacy of the charka

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

But the greatest shortcoming in my indictment, says Rajendra Prasad, is "the absence of any feasible and practicable alternative plan for immediate amelioration in however small a degree." My article was expressly written to show only that the charka brought no immediate amelioration and I think I have sufficiently established my point and Babu himself seems to feel it in the heart of his heart. If he would throw away the hypnotic spell of the charka which is blinding his vision he will easily find out "feasible and practicable alternative plans for immediate amelioration". Thus instead of trying to thrust the charka on the agriculturists we should see first what possibilities and scope agriculture itself affords for immediate improvement. Rajendra Prasad does not object to improvement in agriculture, but why does he not try first in that direction leaving aside the fetish of the charka? It is certainly not possible immediately to make our agriculture wholly scientific and up-to-date, but we can immediately begin on that line and that will bring immediate amelioration to a degree not possible by the charka. Apart from such simple improvements as the selection of seeds, the selection of bulls, the prevention of the enormous thoughtless waste of manure and its proper use, the agriculturists may be induced to form themselves into co-operative irrigation societies, co-operative credit societies, co-operative sale and purchase societies and so forth. In this way the villagers will be truly roused and organised. The energy and the money that is now being spent on the charka and the propagation of khaddar, if applied to the organisation of the agriculturists and their training in simple devices and improved method, will immediately bring much greater profits than they can ever expect from spinning.

SUPPLEMENTARY WORK.

If supplementary work is to be given to the agriculturists one should look to such allied occupations as cattle breeding, dairy farming, poultry farming, fish culture, flower culture, fruit culture, sericulture and similar other industries that may be found suitable to local conditions. All this is not absolutely unknown to our agriculturists but a deadly inertia and helplessness has come upon them and they have lost the ancient art and the ancient vigour. These should be revived and modern devices and knowledge applied—on this way lies the true amelioration of the wretched condition of our people.

Side by side with this improvement in agriculture if big factories are gradually started to manufacture various articles of use which we are now importing from other lands, many persons who now depend on agricultural work will go to the factories, and the remaining agriculturists will get more lands and consequently more work. Money will flow from the factories to the villages and improve them, the agricultural products will have a better market and agriculture itself will be improved by the help of machinery. The agriculturists will get better price for their raw materials and will be able to buy their necessary articles cheaper from the factories.

DOES NOT KHADDAR REQUIRE CAPITAL?

Rajendra Prasad raises certain objections to large scale production through machinery. The first is the difficulty of finding the necessary capital. But why does he forget that khaddar work also requires a big capital? It has been necessary to invest 20 lacs of rupees to produce 24 lacs of rupees worth of khaddar annually! Another objection is that the buying of machinery will involve a great drain on the resources of the country. But what we shall spend on the machinery will stop the drain of crores of rupees that we are spending annually to import mill-made things from other lands—thus it is a gain and not a loss to the country. Gradually machinery also will be manufactured in our own country. Rajendra Prasad's own province contains sufficient iron and coal to provide all the machinery we need and also to export to our hearts' content. As regards textile machinery opinion has been expressed by some that the cotton mills that now exist in the country can double their production by working full time thus supplying almost all the cloth that we now import from foreign lands and at the same time giving employment to twice the number that is now employed in the mills. The last objection raised against big machinery is that India has no outlet for her manufactured goods. But India herself possesses a market which attracts the greed of all the industrial nations of the world. This is the unique advantage of India that she prossesses inexhaustible raw materials and national resources and an almost unlimited market within her own borders. It is really surprising that our eminent men like Babu Rajendra Prasad cannot appreciate these simple facts of our economic life.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF KHADDAR WORK.

He ends his rejoinder by repeating a personal attack on me that I speak without experience and without knowledge. Begging humbly to be excused for this personal reference I must say in self-defence that in the matter of experience and knowledge of khaddar work I yield to none. For six great years of my life I did my utmost for khaddar. Even while undergoing imprisonment under the Bengal Ordinance I religiously devoted one hour daily to spinning to see for myself what power the charka actually possessed. Yes, I tried the charka in every possible way and at last found it wanting. It is not a novice, not an idle critic that speaks here. I was the one man in India who carried the loin-cloth even to the citadel of the bureaucracy. Covering my loin only with a rough piece of khadi I appeared before the Governor in the Bengal Council though I had been worried by the President that His Excellency would take it as a direct insult to him. But on that day the whole of India was behind me. Now I know that the better part of political India is against me in the matter of khaddar, still I do not recoil in the least as I feel that truth is on my side. As long as the people of India will continue to give me a hearing I will warn them with all the force and emphasis I can command that the khaddar movement is not only useless, it is positively harmful, it truly stands in the way of the political, economical and spiritual progress of India.

SIR K V. REDDY NAIDU'S APPOINTMENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—No sooner had the appointment of Sir K. V. Reddy Naidu been announced, than certain persons who are opposed to him on grounds personal and non-political have commenced to malign him and the Government on its so called impudence in appointing him to be the Agent-General in south Africa. These critics forget that first and foremost Sir K. V. Reddy's is an office. Well or ill a man has to acquit himself before he is sought to be hauled up in public circles. Much has been made of his supposed incompetence, his anti-Brahmin tendency, his job-hunting tactics, and not but not least his supposed want of public character, not the least in importance of these epithets was ever spared even when Mr. Sastri's appointment was first made known. It was Mr. Sastri's subsequent achievements that belied all these hasty and by no means worthy references first formed in regard to him. What is most painful is the indiscriminate mud-slinging publicly indulged in. Even where Sir K. V. Reddy deserves public recognition public condemnation reigns. This is all the more deplorable when he is to be India's servant amongst distant people in a distant part of the globe.

Exception was taken even to Sir K. V. Reddy being called 'the leader of the Andhras.' Who could deny that Sir K. V. Reddy, apart from his political ideas, was one of the pioners ofthe Andhra Movement along with Sir B. N. Sarma and others? Had he not presided over the Andhra Conference at a time when the Andhra Movement was condemned and ridiculed? Was it not also that he was excluded from holding the Development port-folio, for no other reason than that an unfortunate cry of Andhra monopoly was raised, and he was found too independent in his views, and not for his inefficiency? Then as for his anti-Brahmin views, may I ask by what stretch of imagination could they be construed as a disqualification? Brahmins as we are we are not unwilling to concede the greatest freedom for one to hold whatever views he could in social matters. One knows how uncommon bigotry could not be met otherwise than by uncommon bitterness. Social Reformers are not new to this cult. At its worst Sir K. V. Reddy's work to foster the Non-Brahmin movement is nothing more than a phase of social reform. After-all, Sir K. V. Reddy is to continue the work which he had begun early in life. Gifted with singular intellectual qualities, a penetrating eye to realities, a rare sense of adjustibility to any difficult environment howsoever diverse, he is bound to succeed where Mr. Sastri succeeded. Those of us who know how best he could influence the masses, and agriculturists in East Godavari and Kristna Districts, could well understand that at a given opportunity, Sir Kurma will not be found wanting, especially when he goes there with abundant self-confidence in his acknowledged abilities and merit.—Yours etc.

N. C. NARSIMHA ACHARYA
Vakil High Court.
Kalbadevi, November 30.

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Beauty lies upon your pillow
Science has given a new meaning to the old thought of a beauty sleep. It has always been known that the skin consists of several layers and that Nature meant the outer one, exposed to dirt and wind and weather, gradually to give place to the fresh, clear one underneath. But it has only recently been realised that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is due to minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up, outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath.
This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.
Even one night will show you a wonderful result. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get some Mercolized Wax and follow the instructions on the jar.
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DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

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RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

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3-10-E

SIR LESLIE WILSON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

SCHEME TO INSTITUTE A SCHOLARSHIP AT DECCAN COLLEGE

Mr. L. N. Heblikar, Secretary, the Sir L. Wilson memorial Scholarship fund writes:—

The keen interest which His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson has shown in the Deccan College, and his sympathy with its aims and ideals, is well-known to all Deccanites. His Excellency during the five years of his tenure of Office, has presided annually at College anniversaries and other functions and it is largely due to his personal influence that the Science Classes were opened and the College was preserved from an untimely end. The Deccan College received its original charter from one Governor of Bombay, Sir Bartle Frere, who laid its foundation stone in 1864. It may well claim Sir Leslie Wilson as its next greatest benefactor. As a permananent memorial of His Excellency's distinguished term of Office and in gratitude for all that he has done for the promotion of Education in the Deccan, it is proposed to form a small Committee of past and present Deccanites and other who are interested, in order to raise a fund in order to endow a Scholarship to be entitled the SIR LESLIE WILSON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP to be open to any student of the Deccan College without distinction of caste or creed, who joins the Inter Science Course at the Deccan College having obtained the highest marks in the Deccan College F.Y. Examination of the preceding wear.

All Deccanites, past and present and other sympathisers are requested to subscribe liberally to this Fund. Subscription should be sent to be Secretary. The Provisional Committee will co-opt other members to assist them.

This appeal is issued under the Signatures of the following.

Chief of Bhor Chief Aundh, Sir M. B. Chaubal. Sirdar K. C. Mehendale, Sirdar G. N. Mujumdar, Sirdar N. G. Vinchurker Shri. R. Purandare, Shri. A. M. Purandare Prof. G. B. Iatar, Prof A. D. Dhopeshwar Prof. A.K. Khan Dr. K.D. Khambetta R. B. S. D. Garud Suvraj of Bhar Shri. K.R. Vinchuker.

WADI BU NDER WORKERS' DEMANDS

G. I. P. AGENT INTERVIEWED BY MESSRS JOSHI AND BAKHLE

There was an interview between the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and Mr. S. C. Joshi and Mr. P. S. Bakhle regarding the very late hours of work at Wadi Bunder. The discussion lasted for an hour. The staff, Mr. Joshi said, exhausted all constitutional means to bring the matter to the official notice, but to no use. The present situation was that the members of the staff were actually suffering from the evil effects of the continuous work for more than 12 hours a day.

Mr. Joshi then urged that the duty hours from the particular time to a particular time must be fixed and things should not be allowed to drift on in the way they are allowed to do. The duty hours, said Mr. Joshi, should in no case exceed eight. The public may be inconvenienced if the work be stopped as suggested by the Union. Mr. Joshi said that there were many other Government departments where eight hours' duty has been in practice for long. When those departments can do that working why should it be impossible for the railways to do the same?

Resolutions passed were sent to the Railway Board and Sir George Rainy, Member-in-charge of the Railways, Government of India.

POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION

The third annual social gathering of the past and present students of the above institution was held in the Institution Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. T. A. Kulkerni, Principal of the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College, Nasik.

Mr. B. B. Rele, the Principal of the Institution, after welcoming and introducing the President, read the third annual report of the Institution. The Institution was started on 27th September, 1925, for teaching typewriting and shorthand to young men and women. There was only one student on its roll and seven typewriters at his disposal. Happily for the institution the subsequent months showed an increase in the number of students and during the period of the prior year about 300 students, men and women, joined the institution and at the end of the third year about 1,000 students took advantage of the sound training given in this Institution.

In July, 1927, owing to the large number of students enrolling their names in the Institution, a Special Shorthand Speed Class was opened for the benefit of students. The number of students attending this class is over 30 and it was conducted to the entire satisfaction of students.

Some past and present students spoke a few words appreciating the work of the Principal of the Institution they said who was not only an able teacher but a friend and a guide to his students.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The President, Mr. T. A. Kulkerni, then addressed the meeting. He said: "I know Mr. Rele since he was pupil of mine in the Elphinstone High School and I predicated even then that the young pupil would in time to come be a man capable of handling things tactfully and bringing everything he undertook to a successful termination and I see to-day that my predications have turned out just true. I am very proud that my student Mr. Rele after taking the highest University education should start and conduct successfully such a useful Institution."

THE CAPITOL.

Richard Barthelmoss long since gained the reputation of being the most versatile of the screen's younger stars with a remarkable list of screen delineations ranging from the philosophic Chinaman of "Broken Blossoms" to the swaggering gob in "Shore Leave." In "Experience," the allegorical story of life and its temptations, he appeared as the symbol of "Youth" in "Scarlet Days" he was the moustachioed Spaniard, the country boy of Tolable," these are high lights of Richard Barthelmess' diversified career. "The Patent Leather Kid" introduces Richard Barthelmess in a role far removed from any of the above mentioned parts. In the title role he plays a pugilist famed for his affection of shiny black leather and the gloss of his black unruffled hair. His cocksure attitude towards life and people, his shortcomings in such things as patriotism, respect for the American flag, concern for other people's feelings, unselfishness are the landmarks of his character. "The Patent Leather Kid" is the story of the regeneration of the soul of a very humble private in the army, a boy who through environment and training was a poor citizen and a slacker. He is drifted into the army against his wishes, is a coward in actual warfare and hates his government and his flag until, in the midst of a battle, his "buddy" is shot. This, combined with with the love of a patriotic girl who is dancing in the Y. M. C. A. huts, brings about the sudden transition, and the boy is "reborn", his better qualities are revived and he emerges from the conflict a hero and a good citizen. Pretty Molly O'Day—typical Irish girl, with the very elfin hint of the land of the shamrock in her eyes and roguish smile, is the leading lady in "The Patent leather Kid". The supporting cast includes such names as Lawford Davidson, Matthew Betz, Arthur Stone, Haymond Turner, Hank Mann, Higel de Brulier and many others. This is a First National Super, one of the sweetest love stories ever told, with dramatic interest suspense, tragedy and flashes of clever comedy combined with all the elements necessary for a great screen story reproduced in twelve gorgeous reels. To miss it is to miss the season's greatest picture.

KOHINOOR CINEMA.

KARNA—THE TRUE BATTLER.

On this Picture the following incident are beautifully screened:—

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Karna stands out as one of the most striking characters in the epic of Maha Bharat, with this outstanding, courage, remarkable beauty, unbounded loyalty to the cause of his friends the Kaoravas, and his proverbail charity—Karna is easily the most fascinating figure in the wonderful story of the great War.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

A new 'Pola Negri, mighty in a role that permits her to give full away to her talents as the pre-eminent emotional actress of the seren, will be seen to-night and this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) when Erich Pommer's newest production for Paramount "Barbed Wire" opens to-night for a week's run. The great tragedienne plays Mona, a Normandy farm girl, who, in spite of her bitter hatred of wartime Germany and its people, falls in love with Oscar, a German prosoner in a French Camp near her home. The play in one sense, is not a war-picture: it is rather a tremendous story of the back-currents of the war, an angel never before approached. The girl Mona, as played by Pola Negri, is elemental, vital intensely human. The photoplay is adapted from Hall Caine's great novel "The Woman of Knockaloe," the book that created a sensation when it was published. The programme includes a two reel Comedy.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, MONDAY DECEMBER 3 1928

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

MILLIONS MADE BY NEWS-PAPERS

Romance, but Real gold all the time!

Millions, hundreds of them Yes, but how? Listen, and I will tell you.

There was once a very clever and ingenious Hebrew, and his name was Levy. He was not well educated and he did not have the "refained" accent of Oxford, yet he founded the great Louden "Daily Telegraph"—that once boasted on the walls and hoardings of England the largest circulation in the world! He finished up by being elevated to the peerage (charming phrase) as Lord Burnham—his son sold his father's life's worn for millions to the all-powerful Berry Brothers, who will tell you how many they paid for it.

"The Times" made millions in all for the Walter family; then fell on evil days, was rejuvenated by Lord Northcliffe, and finally sold to the Astor family—who come to us from Americh. So I need say no more of that, save that it is again a millionaire property. Thus writes Hamilton Edwards, in "John Blunt."

But the real millions came with the popular penny periodicals—really came with George Newnes, a draper's traveller seized by a big idea, and had he not in later life, when very wealthy, fallen into the hands of a bunch of crooks a story we shall tell later), he would have died worth more than a million. Newnes was a fine-type Englishman, a good Midlander, handsome, whose spoken, word was his bond. He started "Tit Bits" with a capital of a few paltry sovereigns, and was the originator of newspaper insurance, the creator of big competitions, the founder of popular illustrated magazines.

THE POWER OF A POPULAR WEEKLY

By the way, just to show the power—the advertising power—of a popular penny paper: When Newnes, having successfully launched the "Review of Reviews", and the famous "Stand Magazine," decided to bring out a penny coloured weekly—"The Million"—his only advertising was done in the columns of "Tit Bits", and such was the power he wielded over his readers—their number was not greater than those of John Blunt to-day—he commanded a circulation of over 500,000 for the early issues of "The Million." It failed because Newnes did not edit it himself. Yet all the money for that great experiment—some £200,000—came from "Tit Bits."

On George Newnes's staff was one Charles Arthur Pearson—then a bright and brainy sub-editor. They disagreed—Pearson left Newnes, raked together a few pounds, and started "Pearson's Weekly," from which sprung a host of other publications, including the "Daily Express," now owned by Lord Beaverbrook and inspired by Ralph D. Blumenfeld, a former editor of the "Daily Mail." Lord Beaverbrook has made a fortune of millions out of it, yet he became its proprietor only by a fluke—a mere hazzard. But that, as Kipling says, is another story. The millions are there all the same.

For this same Lord Beaverbrook—then Sir Max Aitken—now owns and controls the "Evening Standard" and the "Sunday Express"—all arising from a happy speculation in a daily paper, which originated (as did the "Daily Mail") from money made by a popular penny journal—"Pearson's Weekly".

Now we come to the greatest of all these newspaper and periodical men, whose career was a romance—known at the same time of his sad death as Lord Northcliff, but who commenced as Alfred Charles Harmsworth, son of Alfred Harmsworth, an Irish barrister, whose chief source of income was the brief he got from the old London and North Western Railway.

In passing, I may be excused if I say that the real life of North Northcliffe has yet to be written. There are very few men who ever got into the soul of that wonderful creature. Max Pemberton, though he has written a life of him, No! He is hampered by a complex that would not permit him to do full justice—to grasp the bigness of idea of the most amazing man of his time. Max Pemberton—he is, of course, Sir Max now—was a loyal and admiring friend, but justice has yet to be done to the lift work of Alfred Harmsworth, Lord Northcliffe, the greatest journalist of modern times and I, as his close confident and helper for many years, know it. He had a wonderful brain quick as light. He saw more clearly and surely into the near future than any man then living. His prevision was weired in its accuracy, ant his anticipipation of the events of a few months ahead so exact as to be uncanny. And he idolised his mother.

He built up a colossal business that today is capitalised at scores of millions of pounds sterling, because he had a far more astute and active mind than either Newnes or Pearson or Hulton, or any other of his contemporaries; and also because he had a clever brother with a great business brain to second his efforts.

That he has not lived to njoy more than a part of the fruit of his giant labours is history. He was cut down in his prime by a hideous form of septic poisoning that is very rare. I have talked with great Harley-street beg merchants about it and they vauched for its rarity which is only parallied by its virulence—incurable nearly always in an adult. It is found in water, and Alfred Harmsworth was always an abstemious man—when I first met him, lunching often off a sandwich and a bottle of ginger-beer. Some say he got infected in Germany on his visit there after the war. Bugs (or microbes, as they are called) are easier to adfinister than bullets—make no noise and are more sure.

It has fallen to the lot of his brother Harold, Lord Rothermere, to capitalise and convert into cash the great properties created by Lord Northcliffe with the aid of myself and one or two other men now dead or retired. And the result is Millions—incredibale Millions.

No one following the wonderful financial operations of Lord Rothermere will deny his amazingly able control of the ways and means of making money. His mastery realisation of his brother's great possessions reflects credit to the highest degree upon his business acumen. To those who know him well, he is a kindly, human, generous creature—but he is greater financier than journalist. I do not think his heart is in the job of editing.

But think of it! From zero (nothing)—for zero is represented in Lord Northcliffe's case by to few thousands borrowed from friends and relatives—to a series of companies capitalised by millions and millions. All done in a compartively short space of time.

Think of it—I say again. From a modest little paper of 16 pages—without even a wrapper—called originally "Answers to Correspondents" (then the most attractive feature in George Newnes's "Tit Bits"), and shortly afterwards shortened to "Answers," with a golden-brown cover, developed the Amalgamated Press, Limited, which was sold a little while ago to the millionaire proprietors, the Berry Brothers, for £9,700,000! Colossal, amazing, well-nigh unbelievable—by true!

And that is only the beginning of this wonderful story. From that same source—the popular penny weekly, "Answers" which ran from time to time to time those coupon competitions Lord Beaverbrook doesn't like—there came the funds to buy the bankrupt "Evening News"—of which Kennedy Jones made a success, helped for a while by Louis Tracy.

And to-day, what is the "Evening News" worth? Why, millions! And in those days, let it be borne in mind, a much smaller London supported "nine" evening journals. Here they are:—

"Evening Standard."	"Sun."
"Evening News."	"Echo."
"St. James's Gazette."	"Star."
"Pall Mall Gazette."	"Globe."
"Westminster Gazette."	

To-day there are only three:—

"Evening Standard."
"Evening News."
"Star."

and four if the counts in the "Jewish Evening News."

What a chance—what an obvious opportunity for a new one! And there would be millions in it. It must be done.

NORTHCLIFFE: NEWSPAPER GENIUS.

But to go on with the wonderful Northcliffe story. To the "Evening News," bought tand turned into success by the master-magician of the Press and his tiny band of helpers, of which I was a happy member, there followed the "Daily Mail." It cost only a few htousands of pounds, as money goes to-day, to launch upon a market waiting for it. The money went in printing machines and plant and a big publicity campaign in the newspapers and on the hoardings. I have not space here to reveal some of the secrets of the success of that wonderful little halfpenny paper of eight pages—another time will do—but who can deny the millions that have been made out of it?

Read this—from the "Daily Mail" itself quite recently:—

The advertisement revenue of the "Daily Mail," the "Evening News," and "Senday Despatch" last week totalled £113,102, or £5,881,304 per annum from the advertisers alone—nearly £6,000,000 per annum.

Who will say now there are not millions made in newspapers?

Again, all this with the aid of money made from a popular penny weekly somewhat on the lines of John Blunt. And to go on. The "Daily Mirror," the "Sunday Pictorial," the purchased "Sunday Dispatch," all bringing in their millions. And in mentioning the "Daily Mirror" it is only fair to myself to say that it was I who suggested to Lord Northcliffe the idea of making it a half-penny picture paper after it had failed under Hamilton Fyfe as a penny women's daily, and I who indicated its first picture paper Editor—one Arkas Sapp, a wayward genius, who was succeded by Alex Kenealy—the son of the famous Dr. Keenealy who defended the claimant, Roger Titchborne—and after him by Eddie Flynn, now retired.

But I would not be doing justice to the story of Lord Northcliffe if I passed from it without a reference to his brother, Leicester Harmsworth—Sir Robert Leicester Harmsworth, Baronet—who did much brilliant and painstaking work for years in his elder brother's business, until the political fever and a penchant for oil took him outside of the family circle.

Now he, too, is coming back into the newspaper world, and has recestly acquired "The Field" and "The Queen" group of high-class weeklines. with which and the Harmsworth flair he is bound to make good. At any rate, it can truly be said of him that there is not a branch of newspaper work, from the composing-roof to the proprietor's chair, in which he has not spent some time.

To return. The story of the Northcliffe millions is one of the most amazing and fabulous—yet one of the truest ever written. Nor have I come even near to the end of it.

MORE MILLIONS.

I pass to overseas, to the farsighted policy of Lord Northcliffe to protect the supply of his most vital raw material—paper. Wisely he chose the first British Colony—New-foundland, the island of Christmas trees. sand, cod-fishing, and minerals. Now was started the Anglo-New-foundland Development Company, where at enormous cost great mills and a huge town were created in the wastes of that wondrous isle that Cabot found; a town in the back-of-beyond away from all civilisation, where those Christmas trees were chopped down, cut into logs, and boiled into the pulp from which the paper is made either on the spot or in those mighty and perfect Imperial Paper Mills at Gravesend (now a Berry Brothers' property)—converted into the newsprint that hour by hour and day by day the year round is served into huge printing presses in London and in Manchester (and soon in Glasgrow).

PAPER INTO GOLD.

Entering at one end a reel of virgin white paper, it issues at the other end a finished newspaper that sells to the reading millions by millions, and carries millions of advertising revenue—those popular organs like 'Answers' and "John Blunt" or the "Daily Mail," the "Evening News," the "Daily Express" the "Daily Telegraph," and so on.

And even the ink, too, for the printing machines: all—all from money found by "Answers!" What a chance then is offered to the readers of "John Blunt" to participate in a similar enterprise. What one man has accomplished another man may equal and surpass. Such is the fundamental law. There is always room at the top. The higher the fewer.

From the overpowering romance of Lord Northcliffe let us pass to one or two of his contemporaries.

HULTON'S £6,000,000.

Edward Hulton comes first. His business on the early demise of his son Sir Edward Hulton, was bought for the staggering figure of £6,000,000—six millions—by Lord Rothermere. Hulton the elder was a compositor in the printing works of Taylor, Garnett and Evans—printers of the "Manchester Guardian" just a comp. One doesn't need to go to a university in order to become a millionaire; it's brains that make million—brains and pluck. He and a pal started a penny weekly—the "Sporting Chronicle" I think it was called. Anyway, from these truly tiny beginnings—no real money—sprang the great group of papers now owned by Allied Newspapers—the "Daily Dispatch," the "Manchester Evening Chronicle," the "Sporting Chronicle" (the best sporting daily in England), the "Athletic News," the "Daily Sketch," and so on; cashed in for £6,000,000 by the trustees of the late Sir Edward Hulton—all from a modest penny weekly. What are these papers worth to-day?—millions and millions more!

Leng of Sheffield made a gigantic fortune out of the "Weekly Telegraph"—a great home paper—a twopenny periodical.

I do not suppose that Lord Riddell, now the able controller of George Newnes, Limited. C. A. Pearson, Limited, and the "News of the World" ever dreamed of the colossal fortune he was going to build up when he first acquired the bankrupt sheet which is to-day the possessor of the greatest circulation of all the London weeklies—a million more than any other of its rivals.

In those days he was only (if he will excuse my use of the word) a modestly-placed but pleasant solitor, having as a client a firm of South Wales paper-makers, who held a lien on the "News of the World" for paper used but not paid for. I wonder for how many million Lord Riddel would sell the weekly newspaper Mr. Riddell got for precious few thousands a good many years ago? Now he is the master of the business of the late Sir George Newnes, and of the business of the late Sir C. Arthur Pearson—founder of the "Daily Express" and ex-sub-editor to Newnes—who fought out the latter part of his life in darkness, founded St. Dunstan's; and despite his appalling affliction, put on a brave front to the end. How well I remember that afternoon when I sat by his berside whilst the Inscrutable Hand lowered before his visin the iron curtain of blindness for the rest of his life! Yet his brains and courage from tiny seed created millions that others enjoy.

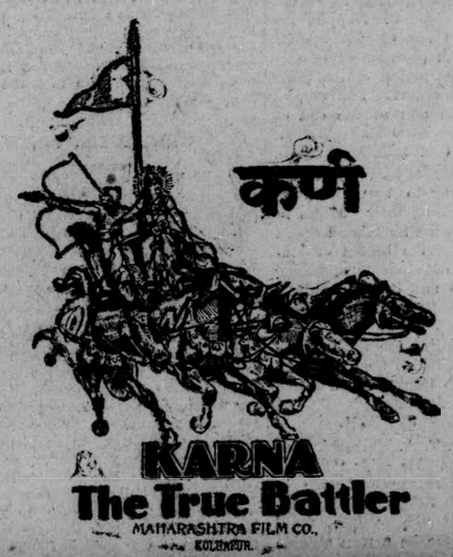
THE LATEST COMER.

Last, but by no means least, comes the romantic leap to enormous wealth of Mr. William Harrison—the controller of the Inveresk Paper Mills, and scores and scores of newspapers and periodicals. Millions made in a few years—and all out of paper, spoiled by ink as the sarcastic and the envious might say. And if I might, in closing, give the newest comer to the game a word of advice, I would counsel him to send the enthusiastic novelist-director of his latest venture to study at first-hand in Philadelphia how to run it. Curtis is still an amazing mass of energy, despite his age, though the conditions that helped the "Saturday Evening Post" to giant success are not paralleled here. Besides Mr. Frankau needs an editor. Who cares a hoot in hades what Samuels and Frankau think on "safeguarding"?—neither is a God-send political economist.

One long history of millions—a hundred millions or more to-day, and every penny made from small beginnings and on far, far less capital than that of "John Blunt."

And remember, too—these millions were not made by millionaires pushing buttons in luxurious offices, but by men of brains who worked like niggers themselves and were helped by clever loyal workers such as "John Blunt" is gathering togther for this new campaign for fortune, in which all my readers are welcome to share.

And the man who says I cannot help make those millions again is a child I know full well that I 'can.'



A scene from "Karna, the true battler" which is running for the second week in Kohinoor Cinema.

BEAUTIFUL PLAIN WOMEN

Beauty, it is said, is only skin deep. Often in a woman it is more, for real beauty comes not only from her face, but from her soul; and soul beauty is not by any means a gift of the gods. It is a particular charm, to be cultivated at will, the essential of which is the gentle are of understanding those among whom she lives and works.

A woman who can listen quietly to the views of others, even though she may not herself agree, has learnt much; for those who help most, who understand best and who feel deepest, are often these who say the least. You will find that it is to these women that we men instinctively turn, as men will, when we are in trouble, knowing that even if we cannot find help, at least we shall be understood.

Tact, too, is one of woman's graces. A little tact together with a quiet gentle manner, soft words uttered in a slow cultured voice, will time and again, turn the scales in her direction better than all the powers-that-be put together.

The understanding, tactful woman has a loveliness of her own, not to be confused with ordinary beauty; and may be her soul shines out from behind quite ordinary features. Wherever she goes her presence is felt. She is happy, popular and beloved.

BOMBAY OWES A GOOD DEAL TO CRICKETING GOVERNORS

SIR LESLIE LOOKS FORWARD TO TEST MATCH ERA IN INDIA

On Saturday Sir Leslie Wilson lunched with the four cricket teams as the Bombay Gymkhana. Sir Reginald Spense on behalf of the four local Gymkhanas in presenting a casket in the course of his speech said:—

One should not be sad at a cricket lunch nor when watching cricket unless it be when one's own side collapses contrary to all expectations. We are glad you are with us to-day and so enable the Presidents of the four Gymkhanas principally concerned with cricket in this Presidency to present to you on behalf of the Bombay, Parsee, Hindoo and Islam Gymkhanas, in the presence or this representative gathering of cricketers, the Casket which lies before me as a token of the appreciation we all have of the great services you have rendered to cricket in this presidency during the five years you have been with us as Governor.

Bombay owes a good deal to its cricketing Governors. It was Lord Harris who first gave that impetus to cricket in India which has made Bombay the unchallenged home of Cricket in India. In 1908 the Presidency matches changed into a triangular contest. The following year the Triangular Tournament became the Quadrangular and a Mahomedan Team competing for the first time, achieved a popular and well deserved victory.

Your Excellency has brought back to us the days of Lord Harris and we think of you not merely as an interested spectator of the National game but as a player.

It is the wish of His Majesty the King Emperor that his Governor should draw closer together the various peoples of his great Empire. Your Excellency has succeeded in this and succeeded very largely through playing cricket - in two senses of the world but confining myself to cricket such as we have been wathing to-day it is pleasant to think that the excellent feeling which unites the people of this city is largely due to their love of cricket.

Sir, I am making this presentation on behalf of the four Gymkhanas not merely because I am President of the oldest of the four clubs but as an outward sign of the harmony and spirit of comradeship which the game of cricket has established amongst us.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In thanking Sir Reginald Spence and the Presidents of the other Gymkhanas His Excellency said:—

During the last few weeks I have been overwhelmed with kindness from all sort of people, presentations and friendly feelings from every side. But they have all been in connection either direct or indirect with my obvious duties of the Government. You to-day have very generously given me a souvenir for something that had nothing to do with Government. Whether it has been the Quadrangular matches or whether playing at Ganeshkind I frankly confess that during those days I have considerably neglected my own duties, (Laughter) and I am really glad that you have appreciated what little I have done for cricket in Bombay. I do say with deep gratitude that I am really thankful for the kindly feelings which prompted this gift, and I also want, in thanking the Presidents of the various Gymkhanas, to ask them to express to their members my very sincere gratitude for this present you have given me and for the very kind words which Sir Reginald has expressed on their behalf.

Referring to the cricket at Ganeshkind His Excellency said: "It has been a real pleasure to me, because in the first place I have been able to get together people from all parts of the Presidency, many of whom I see present to-day. I am very grateful to each and every one of them and also to those people who have come with them to watch the matches. This has really given me the best opportunity of meeting people whom I would not have met otherwise and make their friendship. It is true that you can make your friends on no beter place than on the cricket field (applause.)

I am not ashamed of last season's cricket because we had such a wonderful team and I had always two permanent members on the team, Travers and Jai. I also had my esteemed friend Sir Chunilal Mehta who maintains the reputation he made as skipper of the Hindu team. Others also played and in fact we put in at most times a team which could compete with any other team.

ENGLAND-INDIA TEST MATCHES?

In conclusion His Excellency said:—I have had the good fortune during the past five years, the good fortune of witnessing quadrangular as well as the M. C. C. matches. It is time that the foundation was laid for a Central Control Committee for Cricket. The day is not far distant when a team from India will play against Australia, South Africa and England. When you play a test match against an English team, after all your wonderful kindnesses, you know very well on which side my sympathies will be (applause). At any rate that day is not too far off.

I do think you all once more and assure you that my five years stay in India will always remind me of many happy days. (Loud applause.)

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